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No. 10

ORDER FROM RUSSIA

The Buckeye Brass and Iron Works, Dayton, Ohio, has secured a contract for a 60-ton cottonseed oil mill for shipment to South Russia via Batoum.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships quoted at \$375@400.

Visitors: W. S. Jackson, Shanghai; J. M. White, A. A. Purnam, Fort Wayne; W. A. Wilson, Toronto; M. J. Sanders, New Orleans; C. G. Watkins, Cleveland.

DISCUSS VALUE OF COTTONSEED.

The Texas Farmers' Institute, which meets in Dallas, Texas, to-day, will, among other important agricultural questions, discuss the value of cottonseed to the farmer as compared with the value of cottonseed products.

BUILDING WAREHOUSES

It is reported that Armour & Co. will build receiving warehouses in Michigan and other states. At least six of these will be built soon in Michigan. The intention, it is said, is to afford storage facilities to farmers in the dairy and egg districts of farming states.

A HURTFUL AGITATOR.

The St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette believes the rights of man are superior to the rights of capital. Nevertheless, no city or State can be prosperous if capital will not invest because of the unthinking or designing opposition of public officials. No great industry becomes permanently established unless it is profitable. St. Joseph has doubled in population since the stockyards and packing houses were established. For that and many other reasons the people of this city should make known in no uncertain terms their disapproval of the ridiculous proceedings instigated by Attorney General Crow.

The above is written apropos of the investigations which Attorney General Crow is instituting in connection with the packing house industry of Missouri, with the view of harassing that industry for the sake of political capital. This lawyer wishes to be Governor of the State.

DOLD ENTERS SUIT

The Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has entered suit against the Merchants, of Newark, and the Franklin, of Philadelphia, for the recovery from each of \$1,034 damages under policies covering the property destroyed by fire Sept. 2, 1890.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS

	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	9,700	11,000
Hams, boxes.....	4,500	3,000
Shoulders, boxes.....	500	1,300
Cheese.....	60,700	44,000
Butter, cwt.,.....	9,400	5,900
Lard, tca.....	10,000	8,200
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	1,280	1,240

PUGILISTIC RUMORS.

The first news was that everybody was merging. Then came the news that the merger was postponed. Then followed the pushing of the matter further back in the statement the Cudahys wouldn't go in and would fight it out. The whole thing is hinted at as a myth. The rumors and contradictions are fast hitting each other in the face.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current shows the number of hogs packed since March 1 at under mentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to Aug. 27, 1902.	1901.
Chicago.....	3,025,000	3,165,000
Kansas City.....	880,000	1,750,000
Omaha.....	1,030,000	1,180,000
St. Louis.....	500,000	840,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	759,000	1,003,500
Indianapolis.....	440,000	568,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70,000	147,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	117,000	192,000
Cincinnati.....	196,000	252,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	189,000	273,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	185,000	220,000
Sioux City, Iowa.....	433,000	378,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	270,000	243,000
Louisville, Ky.....	109,000	167,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	198,000	230,000
Detroit, Mich.....	125,000	125,000
Wichita, Kan.....	42,000	125,000
Nebraska City, Neb.....	105,000	125,000
Bloomington, Ill.....	38,000	50,300
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	34,700	49,300
Above and all other.....	9,165,000	11,485,000

TRADE MARKS

38,684. COMPOUND FOR EXTRACTING GREASE. Theodore H. Price, New York, N. Y. Filed May 28, 1902. The word "Nailitza." Used since Sept. 1, 1879.

SEED OIL CONSOLIDATION AGAIN DENIED

The American Cotton Oil Company and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's officials again flatly deny the Wall Street rumor of any combination between them. The revival of the old rumor of consolidation was, most probably, based on the simultaneous rise in the securities of the two concerns in the reported deal.

SMARTS AT EXPOSURE

The process butter man insisted before Congress that he was making a Simon-pure article, which the housewife wanted. George A. Cochrane, a Boston, Mass., dealer, writing to the New York "Produce Review," thinks differently. He says:

"The law regarding process or renovated butter has been in force nearly two months, with results very different to what was looked for in so far as the sale of it to retailers, who have not taken kindly to the Government decoration of the package containing it, and having to wrap the piece a customer may purchase with paper stamped in large letters, 'Renovated Butter.'

"It has certainly caused a considerable reduction in the production of it and a great loss to farmers who produce the butter from which it is made. It has entailed losses amounting to millions to the poor farmers of the great West, who has been, and is still, the precursor of the great creamery system of the country."

The reference to the "poor farmer" by a dealer is pathetic. The oleomargarine manufacturer is equally interesting in the following point raised by the writer:

"To my mind, so far as exporting the article, the law is unconstitutional. Article I., Section IX., reads: 'No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.' Therefore, I maintain if an exporter buys a quantity of renovated butter from a producer of it in any State, for export, and the butter goes out through the customs regulation (as all exports have to), the Government cannot impose the tax, or its offensive branding."

It was always claimed that the butter folks always wished things to be marked and sold for what they really are. But they do not.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business Aug. 30, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	Aug. 31, 1901.	Aug. 31, 1902.
M. Pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '01 bbls.	36,480	51,103
M. Pork, made Oct. 1, '00 to Oct. 1, '01....	80	1,147
Mess Pork, win. pkd. (old) '90-00.....		
Other kinds of Barrelled Pork bbls.....	20,080	31,509
P. S. Lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tes.....	45,760	47,495
P. S. Lard made Oct. 1, '00 to Oct. 1, '01.....		
P. S. Lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '00..		
Other kinds of Lard..	7,952	8,145
Short Rib Middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.....	17,705,823	21,380,255
Short Rib Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.....		
Short Clear Middles, lbs.....	118,324	480,880
Extra Short Clear Middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.....	4,964,572	2,285,461
Extra Short Clear Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.....		
Extra Short Rib Middles.....	4,544,261	3,513,780
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	387,697	99,955
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.....	298,612	927,826
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs.....	546,410	2,142,263
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs.....	21,112,129	28,575,339
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.	5,207,352	11,000,473
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs.....	4,204,315	10,344,370
Sweet Pickled Calif. or Picnic Hams, lbs.....	6,518,803	7,735,405
Sweet Pickled Boston Shoulders, lbs.....	1,947,906	1,892,766

Sweet Pickled Skinned Hams, lbs.....	9,728,021	8,522,826
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs.....	8,489,449	15,810,360

Total Cut Meats, lbs.. 85,773,674 114,720,959

Average weight of hogs received August, 243; August, 1901, 238; August, 1900, 246.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South St. Joseph at the close of business, Aug. 30, as reported to the Stockyards Daily Journal:

	Aug. 30, 1902.	Aug. 31, 1901.
M. Pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1901, bbls.....		5
M. Pork (old) made before Oct. 1, 1901, bbls.....		
Irreg. Mess Pork, bbls.....		
Other kind of bbl'd Pork, bbls.....	562	108
P. S. Lard in storage tanks and tes., made since Oct. 1, '01, tes.....	1,242	1,508
P. S. Lard made from Oct. 1, '00, to Oct. 1, '01, tes.....		
P. S. Lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '00, tes.....	426	659
Other kind of Lard, tes.....		
S. R. Middles and rough or backbone—S. R. Middles made since Oct. 1, '01, lbs.....	4,058,567	11,648,125
S. R. Middles and rough or backbone—S. R. Middles made previous to Oct. 1, '01, lbs.....		
S. C. Middles, lbs.....	1,173,681	4,021,018
Extra S. C. Middles, made since Oct. 1, '01, lbs.....	702,579	992,951
Extra S. C. Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '01, lbs.....		
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.	232,589	350,691
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	37,933	1,000
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.....	288,462	732,612
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs.	6,036,054	7,734,908

STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimates of the stocks of lard Sept. 1 are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1902. Sept. 1.	1902. Aug. 1.	1901. Sept. 1.	1900. Sept. 1.	1899. Sept. 1.	1898. Sept. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	18,500	16,500	17,000	18,000	59,000	44,000
Other British ports.....	2,400	2,500	6,000	6,000	9,000	10,000
Hamburg.....	9,000	14,000	15,000	8,500	15,000	20,000
Bremen.....	1,500	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	3,000
Berlin.....	500	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Baltic ports.....	5,000	6,500	11,000	7,000	9,000	9,000
Amsterdam.....						
Rotterdam.....	2,500	3,500	1,000	3,000	3,500	3,000
Mannheim.....						
Antwerp.....	1,000	1,500	4,000	5,500	7,000	5,000
French ports.....	1,100	1,100	2,500	5,000	4,500	7,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	42,500	48,600	61,000	58,000	113,000	104,000
Afloat for Europe.....	26,000	42,000	54,000	54,000	48,000	58,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	68,500	90,600	115,000	112,000	161,000	162,000
Chicago prime steam.....	45,760	46,520	47,495	97,432	215,045	187,505
Chicago other kinds.....	7,952	11,483	8,145	16,478	7,910	12,850
East St. Louis.....	550	900	6,434	7,438	15,000	1,925
Kansas City.....	2,628	4,315	10,571	8,464	22,028	22,689
Omaha.....	3,615	4,171	5,096	4,486	3,486	4,200
New York.....	6,905	6,555	10,186	6,468	13,110	9,912
Milwaukee.....	1,027	908	4,074	8,153	7,127	997
Cedar Rapids.....	3,715	3,403	1,258	2,016	1,153	3,484
South St. Joseph.....	1,008	2,476		1,023	3,513	No. recd.
Total tierces.....	142,320	171,345	208,259	263,958	449,370	405,562

Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs.....	276,000	892,827
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.....	568,002	2,254,943
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs.....	1,145,837	3,590,657
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.....	1,222,607	1,656,903
S. P. Boston Shoulders, lbs.....	508,856	658,141
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.....	1,812,625	878,389
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	2,649,422	2,933,780

LIVE HOGS.

Received.....	114,248	177,539
Shipped.....	17,423	11,114
Driven out.....	96,825	168,043
Average Weight, lbs.....	234	219

MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business Aug. 30, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Aug. 30, 1902.	Aug. 31, 1901.
M. Pork, winter packed, (new) bbls.....	12,237	5,609
M. Pork, winter packed, bbls.....		384
Other kinds of bbl'd Pork bbls.....	1,925	1,758
Prime Steam Lard, contract, tes.....	157	2,732
Other kinds of Lard, tes.....	870	1,342
Short Rib Middles, lbs.....	344,908	1,539,423
Extra Short Rib Middles, lbs.....	296,960	470,527
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	10,540	251,991
Extra Short Clear Middles, lbs.....	191,823	186,308
Long Clear Middles, lbs.....	4,386	4,703
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.	58,758	112,509
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs.....	116,620	329,686
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs.....	967,000	1,872,325
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.....	908,551	1,557,709
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs.....	297,760	216,750
Sweet Pk'd Calif. or Picnic Hams, lbs.....	393,700	711,000
Sweet Pickled Sk'd Hams, lbs.....	220,600	622,150
Other cuts of Meats, lbs.....	1,245,969	3,058,529

SOUTH OMAHA

Following were the provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business Aug. 30, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	Aug. 30, 1902.	Aug. 31, 1901.
M. Pork, bbls.....	34	39
Other kinds bbl'd Pork.....	663	512
P. S. Lard "Contract" tes.....	2,311	2,935
Other kinds Lard, tes.....	1,304	2,161
Short Rib Middles, lbs.....	3,086,892	5,576,998
Short Clear Middles, lbs.....	722,122	1,854,800
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.....	3,430,554	3,293,085
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.....	179,161	930,723
Long Clear Middles, lbs.....	130,575	107,451
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.....	922,871	445,736
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.....	133,996	990,526
S. P. Hams, lbs.....	8,551,780	10,977,334
D. S. Bellies, lbs.....	1,031,071	1,845,031
S. P. Bellies, lbs.....	1,341,657	2,509,566
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.....	2,087,587	2,916,094
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.....	2,856,723	3,010,806
Other Cut Meats, lbs.....	1,740,631	3,224,020
Total Cut Meats, lbs.....	26,215,620	37,687,070

LIVE HOGS.

	August, 1902.	August, 1901.
Received.....	160,904	181,244
Shipped.....	21,000	4,712
Driven Out.....	139,295	175,871
Average Weight.....	242	236

NEW YORK STOCKS

Lard, tes., prime 6,805; do., off grade, tes., 100. Stearine, tes., 1,080; total, tes., 7,985. Last month, tes., 7,579.

A VACUUM CANNING MACHINE

Of vital importance to packers of meats, butter, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc.

Upon the threshold of the twentieth century, among the many marvellous inventions of various kinds and descriptions, there stands pre-eminent the American Vacuum Can and Machine Company's Vacuum Canning Machine, a marvel of speed, efficiency, accuracy and simplicity—cardinal advantages in this age of ultra-progressiveness. This machine will positively absolutely revolutionize the canning industry, as all practical canners have admitted who have seen the machine in operation.

This machine is the result of several years of concentrated study and endless experiment by one of the oldest, most practical, progressive and energetic vacuum experts in the Unit-

ed States, who knew the imperative need of such a machine and determined to supply it. The preservation of foods so as to retain in their pristine state the health-giving substances and juices and appetizing flavor has long been an aggravated question, and, prior to the advent of the vacuum canning machine every attempt to so preserve these virtues has been a signal failure. The desideratum in scarcely any degree has never been accomplished.

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As a labor-saving device over the old method a positively truthful statement would seem incredulous—to say there is a saving of 100 per cent is actually a positively ridiculously low estimate—however, it will suffice to prove its

efficiency in this connection. The machine costs far less than any of the old machines, and the cost of the vacuum cans is as low or lower than any other on the market. The glass jars used are of the wide-mouthed pattern, admitting of being easily filled and emptied without disintegration of matter packed. A glass jar is preferable in many instances, as contents are displayed, showing original condition and color, materially assisting in the sale of goods. To effect sales the senses necessarily must be catered to—that of sight coming usually first—hence the advisability of using glass packages when practicable, and when not an attractive can and label may be substituted, and such a can is the American Vacuum Can, opened in an instant. The vacuum canning machine guarantees every sense called into requisition satiated.

To revert to the cardinal advantages of this machine:

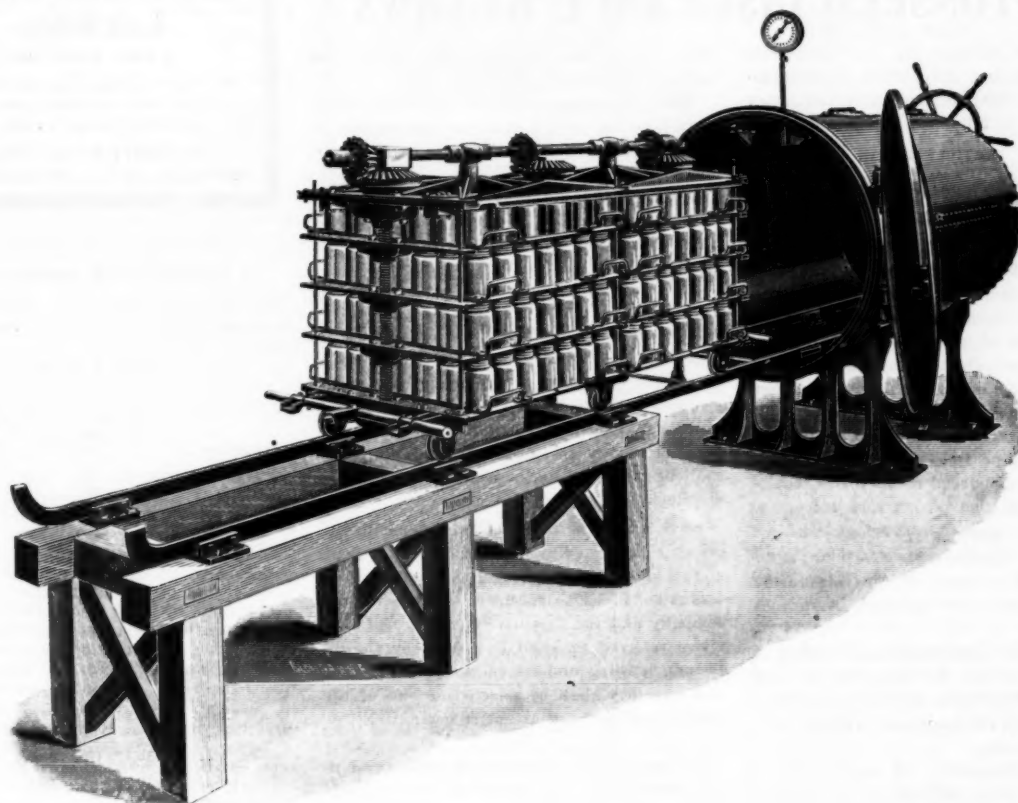
Speed.—The machine has a capacity of from 30,000 to 50,000 packages per day, according to size, requiring the attention of three men, one man to load the trays and run into machine, one man to run out and unload, and one to operate the machine. These facts alone are

sufficient to place the machine beyond the pale of comparison.

Efficiency.—"There is an effect, there was a cause," was never better exemplified. The cause is simply the power of the machine to produce the above stated effect.

Accuracy.—The machine can turn out without a flaw or hitch exactly the number of packages required in a given time, based on its capacity, which is limited only by the rapidity with which it is filled and emptied, hence no question need arise as to the possibility of completing a certain amount of work in a certain time, a contingency often arising in this industry, owing to army and navy movements, market fluctuations, etc.

Simplicity.—So simple a workman of ordinary intelligence can operate it. After packages are filled they are placed on trays, which in turn are placed on trucks, one above another, until frame is filled, about 400 packages; the truck is then run into cylinder and the door tightly closed by means of a lever. The air-pump is then started and operated



until indicator shows desired vacuum (which is nearer the positive than ever attempted on any other machine), which operation consumes less than ten minutes; then, by the simple turning of a wheel at the end of the cylinder, the covers are seated—the operation is complete and the air may be admitted. This machine is no experiment, but stands a cold, incontrovertible fact, and everything claimed can be successfully demonstrated. In conclusion, it is entirely within the province of every packer to put up his own goods at a competitive figure and without the expenditure of a large amount of money for installing a plant. Every packer should give this matter the consideration it deserves and investigate it thoroughly. The advantages herein reviewed are under-estimated—however, investigate and unearth a surprisingly agreeable revelation. In these days of keen competition and narrow margins the vacuum canning machine comes as a dividend-payer without a parallel, and that's what's wanted mostly.

There are two machines in operation in Chicago, one at Libby, McNeill & Libby's and one at Nelson, Morris & Co.'s, either or both of which may be seen at any time.

TRADE GLEANINGS

It is said that the James Armstrong Soap Co., of Baltimore, Md., will build a soap factory at Newport News, Va. J. H. White, the Richmond representative of the concern, was there a few days ago looking over sites.

The Agar Packing Company, of Des Moines, Ia., contemplate doubling the capacity of all departments of their plant by making enlargements.

The Peats Soap Company, of Kansas City, is looking over the Puck Company, of Des Moines, Ia., with the view of purchase and enlargement.

Raymond Pearl, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was

in Marquette last week looking over the ground for a fertilizer factory for a lower Michigan man.

The International Leather Co., Cincinnati, O., has purchased the Nepper Oak Sole Leather Tannery in the same city and will remodel the plant and put in new machinery.

The Rock Oil Soap Co., Oakland, N. J., capital \$24,000, has been incorporated by Albert R. Bradley, Samuel Hatt and M. Jenkins.

It is reported that the Armour Packing Co. will erect a distributing house at Mansfield, O.

COTTONSEED INSURANCE BY-LAWS

The proposed by-laws for the Cottonseed Crushers' Assurance Association, recommended by the temporary directors or organization committee, are as follows:

ARTICLE I. Object.

Section 1.—The object and purpose of the company is to write insurance on cottonseed oil mills, oil mill machinery and supplies, mill buildings, seed houses, refineries and all other buildings and properties owned by corporations, firms or individuals engaged in the manufacture or sale of cottonseed oil or cottonseed products, including cottonseed, cottonseed oil, meal, hulls, linters, fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, mixed feed, or by-products of whatsoever character made from cottonseed or cottonseed oil, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the insurance of cotton gins.

ARTICLE II. Capitalisation.

Section 2.—The name of the corporation shall be The Cottonseed Crushers' Assurance Association.

Section 3.—The authorized capital stock of the company shall be \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each, with a surplus fund of \$100,000; i. e., surplus equal to 50 per cent of the issued stock.

Section 4.—Each share of stock shall be sold at the par value of \$100 and a premium of \$50, the aggregate premiums constituting the surplus.

Section 5.—By a two-thirds vote of all the shares of stock the stockholders may increase the capital stock to \$500,000.

Section 6.—The company being a mutual one, designed and organized for the mutual protection of those engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil and other products of cottonseed, the basis of stock interest of each member, whether a firm, company or individual, shall be as follows for each mill:

	Min.	Max.
a. Mills having in excess of 6 standard presses shall subscribe and carry...	\$2,000	\$6,000
b. Mills having 5 or 6 standard presses.....	1,500	4,500
c. Mills having 3 or 4 standard presses.....	1,000	3,000
d. Mills having 2 standard presses.....	750	2,250
e. Mills having 1 standard press.....	500	1,500
A standard press shall be considered a press with from 14 to 16 boxes. Presses with		

less than 14 boxes shall be computed on the basis of 15 boxes making one press.

Where a company, firm or individual owns more than one mill, a separate subscription is required for each mill that will want insurance in the association.

Whenever 30 per cent of the stock shall have been subscribed, a meeting of the stockholders shall be called and a permanent organization effected.

ARTICLE III. Organization.

Section 1.—The officers of the company shall consist of a president, vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, underwriter, an executive committee of five members, of which the president and secretary shall be members, and a board of twenty-one directors.

Section 2.—The board of twenty-one directors shall be elected by the stockholders at their annual meeting.

Section 3.—The executive officers of the company and the executive committee of five, above referred to, shall be elected by the directors, it being understood that the president and secretary shall be selected as two of the members of the said executive committee.

* * *

Section 6.—The underwriter shall superintend the general operations of the company and shall be subject to instructions from the president or executive committee.

Section 7.—The board of directors shall have the general supervision of the entire business of the company, subject to the provisions of these by-laws.

Section 8.—The executive committee shall have immediate charge of the offices, agencies and all employes of the corporation, and shall in absence of direct instructions from the board of directors have the supervision of the company's business in any and all of its various details. They shall have the authority to employ or dismiss any clerical office or field assistance required or not required in the transaction of business, or may, at their discretion, delegate such authority to the president and secretary.

The executive committee shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, and shall themselves fix this compensation, and the compensation of all officers, employes and agents of the company, subject to the con-

(Continued on page 15.)



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MERRITT & CO.,
1009 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended August 30, 1902, with comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	August 30, 1902.	August 31, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901, to August 30, 1902.
U. Kingdom	345	848	46,887
Continent	300	463	24,538
So. & Cen. Am....	342	448	13,162
West Indies	2,012	846	42,262
Br. No. Am. Col.	99	337	3,386
Other countries...	10	17	1,035
Totals	3,108	2,969	131,270

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom	8,510,005	18,107,744	495,062,616
Continent	1,289,795	2,431,524	58,738,500
So. & Cen. Am....	55,900	82,125	8,187,027
West Indies	250,125	155,350	7,923,057
Br. No. Am. Col.	17,648	800	98,037
Other countries...	.....	14,175	800,250
Totals	10,132,473	20,761,718	507,810,096

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom	2,801,041	4,465,880	202,488,934
Continent	3,035,420	4,203,827	208,230,403
So. & C. Am....	476,060	325,855	16,254,195
West Indies	799,780	341,305	19,716,080
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,500	3,920	179,574
Other countries...	18,420	13,390	2,182,920
Totals	7,133,161	9,354,177	449,552,106

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,614	4,224,600	3,239,750
Boston	40	2,391,175	900,075
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,000,000	100,000
Philadelphia	428	226,568	2,164,056
Baltimore .....	.....	31,785	269,140
New Orleans	28	92,750	72,550
Newport News .....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal .....	.....	2,082,770	163,650
Mobile, Ala. ....	.....	82,525	133,900
Totals	3,108	10,132,473	7,133,161

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901, to Aug. 30, '02.	Nov. 1, 1900, to Aug. 31, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	262,254,000	33,941,000	7,687,000
Bacon & hams, lbs.	507,810,096	681,379,031	118,568,935
Lard, lbs.	440,052,106	505,413,352	56,361,246

COTTONSEED INSURANCE BY-LAWS.

(Continued from page 14.)

firmation of the board of directors. The necessary traveling expenses of directors and officers in attending meetings or when upon the company's business shall be borne by the company.

The executive committee shall at all times be subject to the orders of the directors in all matters touching the management and policies of the company.

The executive committee shall, under the above general provisions, have the power to fix all rates of premium to be charged by the company, and said rates, when established, shall not be varied from by the secretary or underwriter.

It shall be the duty of the executive committee to formulate a system of accounting that will show under the proper divisions the gross receipts of the company by months, and the expenditures by months, with net results for each month.

This committee will likewise have the books of the company audited quarterly by a competent auditor, and the president will furnish each member of the committee a copy of each quarterly report.

The executive committee shall have immediate supervision of the current business of the company, subject to the special orders of the board of directors, as same may be from time to time communicated to them.

The executive committee shall be chargeable with the investment of any surplus funds of the company available for investment, it being required of them only that they use diligence and exercise their best judgment in the selection of such investments or loans, having particular reference to safety as against rates of interest.

ARTICLE VI.
General.

Section 1.—All forms of policies, receipts, attachments, provisions, limitations and contracts of whatsoever nature shall be submitted through the secretary to the executive committee for its consideration and approval. No forms of contract shall be employed unless same are formally approved by the executive committee, but any form of contract employed in the conduct of business and signed by officers authorized to sign contracts shall as to insurers be accepted and considered an "approved form."

Limitation of Risks.

Section 2.—The maximum of net insurance to be retained by the company on the risks as classified below, which maximum includes contents of all buildings, is fixed as follows:

A. On what is usually understood and accepted as the better class of brick mills, equipped with a proper amount of fire hose properly distributed and with adequate water supply, \$25,000.

B. On mills of brick construction but poorly arranged as to exposures and considered a less safe and desirable risk than Class "A," \$15,000.

C. On mills of wooden construction, best constructed and best arranged as to exposures, properly supplied with fire hose and adequate water supply, \$15,000.

D. On mills of wooden construction, but poorly arranged as to exposures and considered a less safe and desirable risk than Class "C," \$10,000.

E. On mills of wooden construction with badly arranged buildings, considered inferior to Class "D," \$5,000.

Nothing in the above limitation shall be construed to prohibit the company from writing the entire amount of insurance required by any of its stockholders, but any amount in excess of said limitation shall immediately be re-insured in responsible insurance companies, same to be approved by the executive committee.

Section 3.—This company shall only in-

sure cottonseed oil mills and the products of such mills for members holding at least the minimum amount of stock as herein before provided.

Section 4.—The company shall not carry insurance on any cotton oil mill, or on the contents of any mill, unless a night and a day watchman are employed at all hours when the mill is not actually in operation and a standard watchman's clock or an A. D. T. service is in use.

All policies issued shall contain a clause making the above an express provision of same.

Section 5.—The executive committee shall have the right from time to time to determine the class of risks that the company may assume and the limit on all risks except as above, which shall not be varied from except by the consent of a majority of the board of directors in writing or by resolution at a meeting of the directors.

Section 7.—The net earnings of the company less legal reserve shall annually be divided as follows:

First—Ten per cent of such net earnings shall be set aside and added to the surplus.

Second—The remainder of the earnings, not exceeding 10 per cent of the capital stock, shall be prorated as a dividend among the shareholders.

Third—Any surplus remaining shall then be prorated among the policy holders on the basis of the premium paid.

Section 8.—These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular or called meeting of the stockholders by a two-thirds vote of all the stockholders present or voting by written proxy.

The foregoing by-laws are respectfully submitted with our approval and recommendation.

G. N. Henson, chairman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Jo. W. Allison, Ennis, Texas.
Wm. Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. H. Bailey, Paris, Texas.
Ed. S. Ready, Helena, Ark.
J. B. Holmes, Houston, Texas.
J. J. Culbertson, New York City.
T. P. Sullivan, Alexandria, La.
F. W. Madden, Tyler, Texas.
W. S. Barry, Greenwood, Miss.
A. E. Thornton, Atlanta, Ga.
Frederick B. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.
R. K. Dargan, Darlington, S. C.
Jas. A. Jones, Laurinsburg, N. C.
R. A. Allison, Winona, Miss.
T. M. Smedes, Vicksburg, Miss.
M. E. Singleton, Fort Worth, Texas.

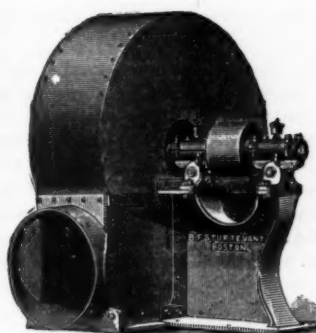
REDUCE THE EXPENSE
OF CONVEYING HAIR

BY USING A

STURTEVANT
EXHAUST FAN

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.



#35

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on September 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened September 12, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

An Analytical Chemist
CAN SECURE A GOOD OPENING.
MUST KNOW FOOD PRODUCTS,
PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE
PACKING-HOUSE. IT IS NOT
ENOUGH THAT APPLICANT BE
TECHNICALLY CAPABLE; MUST
ALSO HAVE THE ABILITY AND
WILLINGNESS TO SEE PEOPLE AND
DEVELOP BUSINESS. COMMUNICATE
IN COMPLETE CONFIDENCE,
WITH ALL DETAILS TO "CHEMIST."

Care of
The National Provisioner, New York.

FOR SALE.

- 1—35-light Wood are dynamo.
- 1—50-light Wood are dynamo.
- 1—7x9 Erie engine.
- 1—No. 3 Davidson air pump and jet condenser.
- 1—No. 17 Davidson L. S. pump.
- 1—7½x8½x10 Worthington duplex pump.
- 1—13x12 ball engine.
- 1—150-H. P. Wainwright heater.
- 1—42-inch Blackman fan.
- 1—8-inch exhaust head.
- 1—42-inch smoke stack.
- 1—200-lb. meat mixer.

Inquire or address.

CHIEF ENGINEER RICHARD WEBBER,
Harlem Packing House,
120th St. and Third Ave., New York

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

World's visible supply of lard decreased for the month 29,000 tcs. Market opened stronger with higher corn and hogs. It is still essentially a speculative situation, with the undertone strong, but any order of fluctuations possible.

Cottonseed Oil

The market is naturally disturbed by the sensational cotton crop news of the week. Neither buyers or sellers know what to do pending clearer ideas of the future seed situation. It may be said, however, that the people who raise the cotton are as much surprised as any one else over the reported poor prospects of their crop. Telegrams, especially from Texas, show that. We believe, despite all of the news, "scare" and otherwise, of the week in cotton trade circles, that if nothing more happens to the cotton crop of an injurious order, that the yield will be a much larger one than that of the year just closed, and that the Texas outturn will be especially so, as well as of a markedly surprising order to those people who have faith in reports of a permanently damaged crop in that State. Therefore, we are looking for a much larger supply of cotton seed than that of last year, though there may be some commotion over its market prices at the beginning of the season.

Tallow

Weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city, were made at 57½c. Market not changed from our review.

IMPORTANT ABOUT GAME LAWS.

Marketmen, game dealers, commission merchants and others interested in the handling of game should get copies of the various game laws from the game wardens of States and the summary of the Federal, State and county game laws published by the Department of Agriculture and obtained simply for the writing and asking for it.

The most important provision of the various laws may be briefly stated as follows:

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending August 30, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil-Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs.
Cymric, Liverpool	703	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 850
Oceanic, Liverpool	438	1752	100	.....	.....	.....	279 493
Umbria, Liverpool	3294	671	.....	.....	.....	.....	405 726
Philadelphia, Southampton	1359	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 750
Minnehaha, London	87	1000	100	120	.....	25 225
Consuelo, Hull	600	758	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 2742
Wells City, Bristol	60	.....	110	.....	.....	..... 1200
MacDuff, Newcastle	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 3236
Ethiopia, Glasgow	683	450	143	.....	.....	105
Terence, Manchester	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 4494
Patricia, Hamburg	30	.....	330	.....	200 1075
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	2599	.....	25	.....	50	.....	25 400
Barbarossa, Bremen	25	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	25	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Bremen, Bremen	25	.....	.....	100	.....	55 2775
Kronland, Antwerp	435	.....	.....	.....	50	50 1500
Nicolai II., Baltic	5	.....	.....	350	.....	1757
La Gascogne, Havre	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac, Mediterranean 415
Lahn, Mediterranean	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25 200
Roma, Mediterranean	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10 200
Barotse, South Africa	45	10	..... 307
Total	5100	4332	7092	1580	353	1270	35 3431 22038
Last week	18853	3106	7236	1470	504	545	96 2867
Same time in 1901	8495	4883	9470	2170	601	1150	125 3792 32936

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Shipment.

It is unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation from one State or Territory to another, or for any common carrier or consignee knowingly to receive any wild animals or birds killed in violation of local laws. This prohibition applies not only to game killed out of season, but to that captured in an illegal manner (by traps, nets, etc.), or for illegal purposes, as, in some States, for sale or shipment.

Packages Must be Marked.

Every package containing game or birds, or any parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, must bear a statement of the contents and the shipper's name plainly marked on the outside. Inattention to these details renders the shipper liable not only to loss of his game, but also to heavy penalties for evasions of the law.

Evasions.

Shipping game in trunks, butter boxes or egg cases; concealing it among other goods; marking it "butter," "dressed poultry," or "household goods"; addressing it with a tag made specially to hide the shipper's name and statement of contents, or resorting to any other device to conceal the nature of the shipment—are all evasions of the law, and subject the shipper to the same penalties as for its direct violation. False markings of packages is treated as a serious offense under some State laws, and is punishable by special penalties.

Special Restrictions.

Four-fifths of all the States and Territories

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

prohibit export of deer at any season; all those in which quail occur, except three in the South, prohibit export of these birds at all seasons, and practically every State where prairie chickens are found prohibits their export. As a result of these restrictions, it is almost impossible in the West to ship quail or prairie chickens to market outside of the State without violating some law.

Western Game.

All the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River except six prohibit export of all game protected by local laws. Of the six (Continued on page 31.)

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	8,000	1,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	.....
South Omaha	150	5,000	250
St. Louis	300	1,000	000

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Chicago	15,500	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	12,000	2,000	4,000
South Omaha	3,500	1,500	8,000
St. Louis	7,000	1,500	1,500

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Chicago	9,500	12,000	15,000
Kansas City	16,000	4,000	12,000
South Omaha	8,500	3,800	10,000
St. Louis	9,000	3,500	4,500

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Chicago	18,000	23,000	22,000
Kansas City	15,000	5,000	6,000
South Omaha	4,500	3,000	11,000
St. Louis	6,000	5,000	2,000

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Chicago	10,000	18,000	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	4,000	3,000
South Omaha	3,500	3,500	10,000
St. Louis	4,500	3,000	3,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Chicago	15,000	11,000	6,000
Kansas City	5,000	3,000	5,000
South Omaha	1,200	4,000	5,000
St. Louis	1,500	2,000	500

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

BEEF PACKING GENERALLY

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

Live Cattle.

A good beef is broad and blocky, carrying a good percentage of weight in the most profitable section—between the chuck and the rump—comprising the rib, porterhouse and sirloin, and carrying the least possible weight in the cheaper sections, from which are cut the neck, plate, flank, skin and shank. Quantity with quality is the requirement. That breed of cattle carrying the least bone, having a healthful disposition and built on lines calculated to be the most profitable from a beef standpoint, is the scientifically correct beef steer, for the block is the ultimate end of all cattle, whether of high or low degree.

Shrinkage.

The shrinkage from live to dressed weight varies from 38 to 68 per cent., according to the weight, condition, quality, etc., of the steer. Cannors and cows grading to common show the maximum lightness when dressed, and choice to prime heaves show the minimum loss from live weight. There is no hard and fast rule governing the case.

Prices.

The prices of slaughter cattle range from \$1.50 to \$9—poorest to best grade, respectively. Marketable meat in a prime beef of 1,100 to 1,600 lbs. will run about 60 per cent of refrigerated meat to live weight. Roughly, the carcass is divided into 30 per cent. choice and 30 per cent inferior meats. The proportion of inferior meats being greater in the common grades of stock.

Cuts.

The choice cuts are: Ribs, sirloin, porterhouse, round and rump; inferior: neck, chuck, plate, flank, shin and shank. Chicago wholesale dealers cut a side of beef as follows: Shank, chuck, rib, plate, loin, flank and round. The retailer re-cuts these into "rib roast," from the rib; porterhouse and sirloin, from loin. Of course the cutting of meat varies in different localities, generally according to the class of trade catered to, which rules the wholesaler and retailer of fresh meats and also the manufacturers of package meats—cured or canned.

Classification.

Cured meats are classified as mess beef, plate beef, beef hams and knuckles, shoulder clods, buttocks, beef tongues, etc.

Canned are known as boiled, roast and corned beef, chipped dried beef, extracts, soups, sausage, etc. Cannors—a class of lean cattle used for canning—are marketed solely in the can. The tenderloin cut of these is excepted. It is taken out and sold by the butcher. In the better classes of carcasses it is left in the porterhouse cuts.

Canned goods bring good prices. Boiled, roast and corned beef, in 2 and 6-lb. cans, bring about 11½¢. per lb.; smoked, chipped, dried beef, in ½ and 1-lb. cans, 16¢@18¢. Extracts, 12¢@20¢. per ounce for solid and 8¢@12½¢. for fluid in jars and bottles, respectively; in 5 to 10-lb. tins, solid, \$1.75 per lb., and fluid, 90¢. per lb.; soups, 6¢@8¢. per lb., and sausage, 12¢@15¢. per lb., wholesale.

(To be continued.)

AN HOUR WITH AUSTRIA'S PREMIER

Sir Edmund Barton, Q. C., P. C., the Premier of Federated Australia, was in New York last week. When seen at the Waldorf-Astoria he said:

"The political conditions in Australia are new, because the States have not been federated long enough to have a set national policy worked out as yet. We started with the jumble of the policies and conditions previously built up in each of the colonies. The general government desires to strip back and leave in the several States as much of the local matters for local self-government as possible, busying itself with matters only of foreign and general concern for the good of all. These are such as postal matters, banking matters, international matters and interstate relations."

"Will the Federal Government trouble itself with matters of trade?" he was asked.

"It must," came the quick reply. "Australia is an exporting country. Our meats and wool and dairy products, etc., are matters of interstate and international concern, both at home and abroad. Cold storage warehousing, irrigation and market development abroad are questions which the Government now has in hand to an extent and to which we will devote much attention and energy."

"How has the drouth affected your livestock, meat and other domestic industries, Sir Edmund?"

"Drouths are the blight of our beautiful and fruitful land. We can stand more, stand it longer and recover quicker than any other country in the world. It is the province of good government to alleviate this distressing condition as much as can be."

"Then you would favor extensive irrigation?"

"In the arid districts, yes. Why, those dry-back blocks have rich soils several feet deep, and a proper conservation of the floods which come down when a rainy season is on or that fall direct would greatly mitigate the evils of our parched areas. When there is plenty of water under the ground, and well boring is a success there. If we get water our wealth would be untold and quickly made. It is a problem of conserved moisture."

Sir Edmund was asked as to the immediate prospects of the domestic and export meat business. He said:

"London is a long way, but we reach that market profitably, when we do not have to pay

too much for the cattle and sheep at home for export purposes. Just now stock generally is in such condition that those fit for market are dear at home. We are paying more for beef and mutton than we ever did. I can remember seeing sheep sell for a shilling a head. Now the chops cost up more than half of that per pound. I see that Americans are paying for such things, too. In London and everywhere all meats seem to be very high. Our flocks have been decimated fully 40,000,000 head in a dozen years, and we have, as a people, lost several millions of cattle during that time. The higher prices have recouped the country somewhat."

"Then your export trade has suffered through the drouth?" he was asked.

"Very much. We are exporting millions of frozen rabbits, millions of pounds of butter and quite a quantity of poultry and eggs, but our exports of meats have fallen off because of the lack of suitable stock. The demand is good. South Africa is near, and we are developing a good trade there. The first concern of the Government in these matters is to remedy our internal condition so as to feed our outlet."

"How do you like America?"

"Great country! I've been here before and took some good ideas home with me. I am taking some with me this time. We can use them."

CONFLICT IN SWISS CHEESE MARKET

Writing from Lucerne, Switzerland, Consul Henry J. Morgan says:

There is a conflict between the producers and dealers in Swiss cheese in Switzerland, causing a suspension of the usual business of the season, through which our own dealers in this article might profit. The conflict is caused by the dealers insisting that the producers should comply with the old-fashioned custom of giving as a bonus an additional 6 per cent of the purchased weight.

The same difficulty occurred last year, and American buyers purchased direct from the producers, but the latter soon gave in, and their entire output was immediately bought by the Swiss dealers.

This year the dealers' association has agreed to impose a penalty of 1,000 francs (\$193) on any member of the association who buys cheese without the bonus of 6 per cent, and in retaliation 500 cheese makers have entered into an agreement not to give more than the weight actually bought and paid for, in default of which they bind themselves to the payment of a fine of from 1,000 to 3,000 francs (\$193 to \$579).

The situation offers an excellent opportunity for foreign dealers to buy the finest and most valuable Swiss product at an exceptionally low price. Upon reliable authority I am informed that French dealers have already availed themselves of the opening.

GRAPHITE when right, is the best known lubricant.
Dixons' Flake Graphite
 is the best graphite. The best is the cheapest in the end.
 Sample and pamphlet for the asking.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY Jersey City, N. J.

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
East Side Market }
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

PAINTED BUTTER DANGER

The Vermont Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., has issued a little pamphlet on the butter subject. In it is this ominous paragraph:

"Butter color, an ingredient made from coal tar, which, when mixed with butter, imparts to it a deep yellow color, but adds nothing whatever to it in the way of nutriment and in itself is considered injurious to health, is left out. We might also add that kerosene oil is a product of coal tar. If you must buy butter, buy only the best butter, and that uncolored."

What the consumer, who gets that little

pain in his stomach wishes to know is, How much creosote goes to each table platter lump of that highly colored poor grade butter and the other in his soup and side dishes of the three daily meals? One who seems to know about the painting process, in speaking for butter, says:

"But the policy of the butter trade should be to oppose as strongly as possibly any drift of the demand towards a lighter color than is now acceptable."

But why resist the drift for lighter butter? Such a drift will expose the present dairy fraud and uncover the imposition upon the public.

RULING ON RENOVATED BUTTER

The Internal Revenue Bureau issued a ruling to the effect that when renovated butter is exported it is unnecessary to furnish the certificate of landing in foreign countries required by the regulation in case of exportation of oleomargarine or adulterated butter. When renovated butter is delivered on board a foreign ship there must, however, be no erasing of the stamps, marks, etc., on packages of such renovated butter as long as the ship remains in a United States port, or in waters within jurisdiction of the United States.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

FORECASTING A COTTONSEED CROP

So much depends upon a reasonably approximate forecast of the annual cotton crops. Laying aside the whole textile industry, which uses the lint, there is enough of importance and industrial concern attached to the seed of the cotton to call for a serious canvass and estimate of the growing conditions of the cotton plant for the final yield for market. The fertilizer market, the compound lard market, the oleomargarine market, the canning industry, the general cottonseed oil situation, the beef-feeding conditions, the salad oil industries, the soap industry, the olive oil market and the manufacturer and markets of many other products are biased if not controlled by the cottonseed market, for the products of the cottonseed oil mill enter more or less into the outputs of the above named enterprises. To widely overstate or to materially understate the forthcoming crop adds uneasiness, if not a decided bullish or bearish tone, to the markets of the products named by placing the direct products of the cottonseed oil mill on an artificial basis, due to the direct influence of the cotton crop forecast upon the sale of the seed by the grower to the crusher.

The importance, therefore, from an industrial and trading point of view, of a reasonably correct forecast of the cotton crop is apparent. There are three kinds of forecasters or crop estimators to which the manufacturers and consumers of oil mill products have looked for reliable data or an advance cotton crop statement. These are: (a) The general government, through the Department of Agriculture, (b) The National Provisioner and (c) private experts who make crop estimates a specialty and a business. While the government does not make the actual calculation it gives the data and the basis upon which any one may make the calculation of what is called the government estimate, working it out by mechanical mathematics.

The value of each of these annual forecasts is tested by the consistency of its nearness to the actual figures when the year's crop is in and the meter set for the succeeding crop. The National Provisioner has justified its great reputation for being the safest cottonseed and cotton crop forecaster in this country, the government not excepted, and this paper does not apologize for laureling its own brow and pointing with pride to its distinction, having waited sufficiently long to test the accuracy of its system and to verify its position. The start at crop forecasting was made by first getting the safest expert in the

business to check, keep tab on and size up the situation.

Now let us take a peep back at the forecasts and the final crop figures for a sequence of seasons so as to avoid lucky guesses in odd years. The official crop year always ends with Sept. 1. The National Provisioner estimated the crop of 1899-1900 to be 9,500,000 bales. The actual crop, all in, was 9,480,000 bales. This was the famous 11,000,000 bales estimate year of the private experts. This paper's estimate of the cotton crop of 1900-1901 was 10,250,000 to 10,500,000 bales. The actual crop was 10,400,000 bales. Our estimate of the probable crop of 1901-1902 was 10,500,000 to 10,750,000 bales. This forecast was made at the end of October. The actual crop was 10,764,000. The government's estimate of the same crop made last fall was for 9,674,000 bales and the estimates of the private experts, made as late as January of this year, were 9,500,000 bales and under.

These crops are in and their effect upon the markets has been felt. Those who followed the forecast of The National Provisioner have profited by their wisdom in doing so. The three consecutive years have been taken to test the accuracy of the forecasts.

The National Provisioner has been asked how it is that an industrial paper of which the cottonseed oil mill industry is but one of its energies and interests to be served is a safer cotton crop forecaster than the great agricultural arm of the government with millions at its disposal or than professional experts who devote their entire time and thought to such work.

The inquiry will have to remain unanswered. It is all in the "know how," as the surgeon said after a delicate operation. Estimating the crop of cottonseed is part of this paper's business in serving its patrons and it leaves no stones unturned in this service any more than it does in any of its other departments.

Issuing a crop forecast is a serious matter because of the large and varied interests that are affected by such publicity. Such forecasts should be free of bias and well founded.

The National Provisioner is now working out its forecast of the big growing crop of 1902-1903.

CORN AND COTTONSEED

The corn crop is large but not matured. The summer has been too cool to harden the grain. A late, hot fall is needed now to save the whole crop. It will take even out into October to fully mature the corn crop of the Northwest. The hope is that no further climatic check will affect it. The cotton crop has had adverse growing conditions during the latter part of August, which cut its growing condition, according to Government report, to 64 per cent. as compared with an

average ten-year growing condition of 74. This is mainly from the persistent drouth in Texas and Alabama.

Later private advices from Texas indicate that recent rains have improved cotton crop prospects 10 to 20 per cent. in the last three days. If, however, the fall hangs late and warm and nothing occurs to make the plant cast its shapes and second crop the anticipated big crop yield will be realized. It is feared, however, that the Middle States seed will be lighter in weight.

HOGS SHEEPS AND CATTLE

While western shipments of livestock to the leading centers show an increase in the number of cattle and sheep they show a conspicuous falling off in hogs, though those received average heavier than the weights of the earlier hog runs.

The heavy receipts of cattle, especially at Kansas City, is accounted for by the fact that this is the feeder and stocker season when fattening cattle are shipped as well as stock for killing. Last year feeders and corn were both so high that finishers held aloof from the market. The run of feeders was therefore, small. The big corn crop in sight and the prospect of cheaper grain has brought the beef finisher in the market and induced a heavy run of range cattle. Sheep are in plentiful supply. The outlook is for high pork, plenty of good beef and cheaper mutton.

COTTON OIL MUTUAL INSURANCE

The Cotton Oil and Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, no capital, was incorporated at Dover, Del., on Thursday, Aug. 14.

The above move marks the beginning of the fight of the cottonseed oil mills and refineries against the excessive premiums charged on such risks by the "old line" fire companies. The foundation for this new line of insurance was laid at the convention of the International Cottonseed Crushers' Convention which met in Dallas, Tex., the end of April last, and endorsed afterwards by the convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association at Galveston. Ever since the above action of these two important bodies the strong insurance committee, headed by Mr. Henson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been busy on the plans of this mutual insurance scheme.

If the old companies are hit hard—and have their fat cotton oil mill business taken from them they must charge the loss to their excessive greed and shortsightedness.

Cotton oil mills—modern mills—upon the latest actuarial experience with such risks can be safely carried at a profit at 50 per cent of the new rate which existing companies now charge. There is no need for the mill owners to stand the premium sandbag when they can anticipate and carry their own losses at a lower mutual cost.

EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS

The days of the wooden locker are numbered. They are bulky, unsanitary, subject to fire risks and are seldom neat in appearance. They are costly in repairs where there are hundreds of workmen and offer convenient storage places for many things which should not go into a locker. Overcoming all of these objections is the Merritt expanded-metal lockers made by Merritt & Co., 1024 Ridge ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Merritt locker is constructed entirely of metal, of angle iron framing, with the expanded metal webbing in the sides, top and bottom. The expanded metal webbing is formed from high grade sheet steel, which is cut and opened in one operation into diamond-shaped meshes of suitable sizes. Thus there are no joints or connections, each side being formed of a single sheet, and the web cannot be pried open and entered like woven wire.

The neatness, compactness and entire divisibility of these lockers are well illustrated in the view on page 14 of a Merritt locker. The cleanliness and sanitary advantages resulting particularly from the perfect ventilation are evident with this arrangement. Also it tends to promote cleanliness among the employees.

The Merritt metal lockers are strongly advocated by many leading railroads and industrial establishments, and are very highly endorsed by the Fire Underwriters' Association.

HIGH MEAT IN GERMANY.

The price of meat in Germany continues to rise, and the town councils and other bodies and the newspapers in every part of the empire are discussing what is called the "meat famine." The butchers' guilds advanced the price of meat this week from 2.5 to 5c. a pound. A good steak costs 44c. a pound in Berlin. Meats are generally reported statistically to be 26 per cent. higher now than in 1900, although in Rotterdam, Paris, Vienna and Budapest they are only 10 to 16 per cent. higher. Germany's more rapid advance is attributed to the scarcity of home animals, the exclusion of foreign livestock and the prohibition of canned meats, thus suspending large American imports. Hamburg figures show that the imports of American salt and smoked meats in 1901 were only 128,800 metric hundredweights, against 305,300 in 1898. The imports of sausages have shrunk in the same time from 18,000 to 880 metric hundredweights, and American canned meats from 34,000 to 10,900 metric hundredweights. Berlin slaughtered in July 5,110 fewer animals than in July, 1901, in spite of the increasing population, and the slaughtering were further diminished in August. The official authorities of the kingdom of Saxony report a 5 per cent. decrease in the slaughtering since 1901, and a great lack of animals suitable for butchering.

A number of important municipalities have petitioned the government to open the frontiers to livestock.

DAIRY MEAT EXTRACT

Dr. Otto Eberhard, of Ludwigslust, Germany, has discovered a process, it is said, by which valueless dairy residuum can be turned into a milk meat extract. In "taste,

York Manufacturing Co.

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stops him at once, and catches the germ as well as the fly.

looks and consistency" it will vary but little from the best meat extracts on the market. Chemical analysis will hardly discover the difference between milk and beef extract. Why not also impregnate an edible fibre with it and thus produce a beefsteak? The cream-

ery man has livened up with the genius who discovered that the residue of the brewery would make a creditable steak. The dairy tub and the malt vat are getting close together these days of fakes and imitations of the real thing.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Lemp's Brewing Co., Santa Fe, N. M., will erect a cold storage plant.

The cold storage plant of Cleveland & Tallman, Canton, N. Y., was burned.

China, Cal., is having an ice factory built. It will be finished as soon as possible.

A company at Muncie, Ind., composed of Wm. Tobin, W. H. Forbes and others, will erect an ice plant.

The Montgomery County Ice and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

The plant of the Diamond Ice and Cold Storage Co., Binghamton, N. Y., was damaged by fire; loss \$15,000.

Goyert & Vogel, 49 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., are interested in a \$250,000 cold storage company being organized.

The stock has been subscribed for the proposed ice factory at Tallahassee, Fla. It is stated that the plant will soon be built.

The Eureka Ice Co., Eureka, Cal., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by H. J. Bridges, R. H. Smith, J. C. Bull and others.

It is stated that George Mattison is behind the move to build a new ice plant on the stockyards lot, East Central ave., Carthage, Mo.

The Merchants' Refrigerating Co., Kansas City, Mo., capital \$75,000, has been incorporated by J. E. Brady, S. J. Hurst, A. W. Bear and others.

The Alloway, Lyons, N. Y., Butter and Cheese Company has been chartered. Capital \$5,000. Directors: R. H. Ennis, Herman L. G. Townsend, and others.

George C. Dietrich has the plans all perfected for a 250x250 feet ice factory and storage plant at Philadelphia, Pa. Further details are withheld. Mr. Dietrich lives in Philadelphia.

The Pacific Ice and Cold Storage Co., and the Utah Ice and Cold Storage Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., each with capital of \$250,000, have been incorporated by W. A. Ramsey, E. R. Stark, E. J. Ulrich and others.

The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Factory, of Kent, Wash., will build a factory at Forest Grove, Ore. Vice-president R. A. Stuart has the matter of the plans in charge. Richard Martin, the company's architect, is drawing the plans.

CUBAN TARIFF SCHEDULE

Minister Squires has sent to the State Department from Cuba the tariff schedule now before the local congress. It is comparative

and in so far as it affects the meat trades is as follows:

Stearin, per 100 kilograms; present rate, \$5; increase, 50 per cent.

Common soap, per 100 kilograms; present rate, \$3; increase, 150 per cent.

Poultry, per kilogram; present, .08; increase, 100 per cent.

Canned beef, per kilogram; present, .50; increase, 50 per cent.

Fresh beef, per 100 kilograms; present, \$4.50; increase, 50 per cent.

Fresh mutton, 100 kilograms; present, \$4.50; increase, 50 per cent.

Fresh pork, 100 kilograms; present \$4; increase, 100 per cent.

Salt beef, 100 kilograms; present, \$2.80; increase, 50 per cent.

Salt pork, 100 kilograms; present, \$2.80; increase, 100 per cent.

Jerked beef, 100 kilograms; present, \$3.05; increase, 50 per cent. to 100 per cent.

Bacon, 100 kilograms; present, \$4; increase, 100 per cent.

Hams, 100 kilograms; present, \$4.50; increase, 50 per cent.

Lard, 100 kilograms; \$2.80; increase, 100 per cent.

Condensed milk; present, 10 per cent.; increase, 100 per cent.

Butter, 100 kilograms; present, \$7; increase, 70 per cent.

Codfish; present, \$1; increase, 100 per cent.

Herring, 100 kilograms; present, \$1; increase, 50 per cent.

Eggs, 100 kilograms; present \$5; increase, 100 per cent.

Olive oil, 100 kilograms; present, \$3; increase, 100 per cent.

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NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Varying Still with Manipulation—New Crop Options under More Attention—Old Crop Deliveries Weaker.

The changes in the markets for the hog products have been through the week of a less violent order; they have been mostly to an irregular line of prices and particularly for the new crop options, although, at this writing, September and October deliveries are working to a lower basis and the January stuff is held fairly steady. It cannot be said that the weather west has had much to do with corn, although it was temporarily firmer on Wednesday on the cold wave in some of the remote sections, but lower on Thursday, therefore that hog products have not had materially stimulating or depressed positions from corn. Moreover, it is hardly likely that there will be a necessity of modifying expectations concerning the enormous corn crop, despite the present cool weather over the west. The hog products are likely to stand apart in a more substantial degree than usual from a grain influence except as there may be ultimately some squeezing of corn "shorts," and which may develop on the October and even December options, as of course, this side of January the supplies of contract grade corn will steadily diminish and notwithstanding the present weakness for the grain. The hog products have features of their own to work, as manipulation prompts them, in favor of the selling interests, spasmodically at least, as against a speculative temper. On the "short" side or fat depression in shaking out "longs." It is then for a few weeks more as there is a development of an interest either way to pay to swing the markets against. It is beyond question that from a basis of supplies alone that the September and October deliveries could be handled effectively against an outside "short" interest. Moreover, it would seem to be to the advantage of packers to support prices, in consideration not only of the moderate stocks of the products but the less than average receipts of hogs, and the disposition that is likely to prevail to sell the new crop deliveries freely as against the incoming large crop, and which latter could be accomplished better by prices that are justified on the old crop deliveries in the statistical positions and with which new crop options in some degree would sympathize. It is, however, quite probable, that there will be spasms of weakness and strength for several weeks yet, and largely of a speculative order.

But there is no question that the old supplies are being marketed freely to some cash buyers, notwithstanding there is a conservative feeling in some directions over taking them. The stocks over the west show there is a steady pulling upon accumulations and that productions from the current arrivals of hogs are not sufficient to satisfy demands. There is, undoubtedly, a large distribution of meats to the South and Southwest, where the cotton picking season is now under way, and even lard shows some reduction in supply. It is true that the consumption of the lard compounds is greater than ever before; at the same time there is a sufficient number of channels of distribution that will have only pure lard; therefore the less than ordinary production of it is closely taken up. The point then is that so far as concerns demand for actual supplies and their stocks that the position is distinctly in favor of

packers, and likely to remain so until hog supplies are larger and the new crop corn has had effects in general supplies of fat and upon market conditions. But this does not prove that market values are likely to be at all settled in the near future. The statement of Chicago stocks appears in another column, it will be noticed that the stock of ribs is reduced rather sharply for the month, as also of pork, and that there is a light loss in the stock of lard.

There has been a little freer upward tendency for the new crop options, more particularly of January, early in the week on some covering of "shorts," but just now these new crop options are only steady, while, as before remarked weaker, control is exercised over the early deliveries. The general amount of speculation has been less extensive, even among the outsiders, although the temper of the outsiders over the new crop deliveries is still to go "short," and as they are influenced a good deal by the belief that the new crop deliveries are at present a good deal influenced in their value by the prices of the old crop deliveries. But it may be considered that all deliveries up to January are very uncertain, and that actual supplies of products could not prove materially burdensome by January, and that the speculative temper likely to be developed is of a very doubtful order.

In New York there has been a little more business in refined lard with exporters but no interest beyond actual needs. The trading in pork is very slack. Compound lard has been reduced in price. The city cutters hold bellies at a steady price but have less demand for them. Loose shoulders and hams are in fair demand at steady prices.

Sales for the week to present writing 300 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25@19.25; 200 bbls. short clear at \$19.25@21.50; 150 bbls. family at \$20@20.25; 600 tcs. western steam lard for export on private terms (quoted at \$10.65); 500 tcs. city lard at \$10 to \$10.10 to refiners and \$10.30 to \$10.45 for export; (compound lard 7½c., car lots.); 2,000 loose city pickled shoulders at 8½@9c.; 3,200 loose city pickled hams at 11¼ to 12c.; 18,000 lbs. loose pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave., at 11¼c.; 6,000 lbs., do., 12 lbs. ave., at 11½c.; 2,500 lbs. smoking bellies at 12½c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,108 bbls. pork; 7,133,161 lbs. lard; 10,132,473 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year. 2,959 bbls. pork; 9,354,177 lbs. lard; 20,761,718 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—There is little accumulation of supply and the market is firm on best lots of tierced and very steady otherwise. City extra mess quoted at \$24.50@25; barreled, extra mess, at \$12.50@13; packet at \$15; family at \$16.

MERGER TALK

"I know nothing of the merger plan if such plan exists," says C. W. Armour. "There is nothing unusual in the taking of an inventory. We take an inventory here four times a year. One was taken in June. I do not know that any inventory is being taken now."

"Did not J. Ogden Armour, in an interview talk freely of the plans for the merger?" Mr. Armour was asked by a reporter.

"There was an interview published a week ago which made Mr. Ogden Armour say that he admitted that a merger was forming. I have seen him since the publication of that interview, and he told me that he had not made a statement of that kind, and that he had been misquoted when he was made to say that such a merger was forming."

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues very high and is well sustained despite the fact that converters of certain classes of hides hesitate to buy because of the price which they regard or profess to regard as prohibitive. Native steers are the banner feature of the market. Butt hides are also a very strong factor of the situation, owing to active operation on the part of belting leather tanners. Branded hides are firmly held though it is doubtful if more money could be obtained for them. Buyers of crop leather hides anticipate an easier market though there seems little in the present situation to warrant it.

NATIVE STEERS.—free of brands, 60 lbs. up, have been moved in considerable volume and at a variety of prices up to 15c. Packers are not disposed to anticipate their kill even on the current basis.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS.—60 lbs. up, have sold in very limited quantity at 13½c. The very small offerings are quickly taken.

COLORADO STEERS are in comparatively generous supply, despite which they are firmly held at 13½c. The principal call is for heavy stock.

TEXAS STEERS.—continue at least nominally worth up to 16c., or 2½c. a pound less than the price paid during the corresponding period last year. Heavy weights continue predominant.

NATIVE COWS are very closely sold up with the August take-off quotable at 12½c. Lights in the late kill range up to 11½c.

BRANDED COWS are commencing to accumulate since the recent clearance sale. The recent take off is held at 11c., the figure at which the recent large sale was effected.

NATIVE BULLS are comparatively scarce and in but limited request. A small lot was recently moved at 11½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The same general conditions governing last week's situation, prevail at the present writing. Prices rule high and strong in the face of light receipts and a consuming demand.

BUFF HIDES are very strong and are quotable in first quality at 9¼@10c., with the usual stretch between ones and twos. Receipts have been light and exceeded by shipments.

EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lbs., 9¼@8¾c. for the two selections.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS range from 9 to 10½c., according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs 60 lbs. and have moved in a small way at 10½c.

CALFSKINS continue scarce and high. A good country skin would probably command 12c.

DEACONS continue a strong factor at 65@85c.

KIPS are scarce and range up to 10½c. for an available selection.

HORSEHIDES, first quality \$3.20.

SLUNKS, 35@40c.

SHEEPSKINS are a strong factor as indicated by the appended schedule.

Packer lambs80@85c.

Packer searlings70@75c.

Country lambs50@60c.

Country shearlings35@50c.

BOSTON

The local market is strong in price, 10c. being generally demanded by shippers. Tanners are inclined to operate only in the satisfaction of immediate necessities. New England is too scarce to be a factor. Nominal prices range from 9½ to 9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA

The market is inactive in the face of existing quotations. Tanners of sole leather hides are fairly well supplied, though upper leather operators are eager buyers, a rather

peculiar and inconsistent circumstance in the face of the alleged disparity in upper hide and leather values. We quote:

City Steers—12½c.
Country Steers—11½c.
City Cows—9½@10c.
Country Cows—9¼@9¾c.
Bulls—9¾c.

NEW YORK

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—Sales have been of a limited character, though prices have been well sustained. We quote:

Native Steers—14¼@14¾c.
Butt Brands—13@13¼c.
Side Brands—12½c.
Cows—10¼@10½c.
Bulls—9¾@10c.
Horse Hides—\$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation continues very strong, various kinds of native stock being especially so. Buyers of butt stock are liberal operators though harness leather tanners are holding off. It does not seem probable that any further advance will take place on branded stock. Crop leather tanners are also holding off in the evident hope of purchasing the current month's take off on more favorable terms, though there seems little to warrant the expectation under present conditions. The general country situation is very much as it was last week and seems likely to scribed.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and Tallow Renderer. | Manufacturer of Page's Perfected Poultry Food

be for sometime to come, as there is practically nothing in the situation to indicate any early accession in values. The Boston market is far from active, more because of disinclination on the part of tanners to pay the price than for any other reason. The latter do not regard 10c. hides as an alluring purchase, a statement which is especially true as regards those who have laid in supplies of any volume. The Philadelphia market is in much the same condition and for the same reason. New York is well sold up, though recent sales have been of comparatively moderate volume.

NEW COTTONSEED RATES

Advices from Dallas, Tex., say: The Texas and Pacific Railway Company announces that, effective Sept. 3, all rates on cottonseed in carloads, which have heretofore applied interstate between the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, will be withdrawn and canceled. On and after that date class A rates, as published in current tariffs, will be applied upon carload shipments of cottonseed moving interstate between the points in territory de-

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market lacks stability yet it is hardly changed from its situation of the previous week. It is a period when both buyers and sellers feel uncertain, with a great deal depending upon the developments of prices for associated fats, or at least a doing away with the character of speculation they have had latterly, so that cash buyers and others can feel that there is warrant for prices other than their being established by manipulation. The time is close at hand when the manufactured goods using tallow and other fats in their make should show more activity, in the beginning of fall trading. But no manufacturer cares to stock up with raw material under the apprehension he now has of unsettled conditions of market values for an indefinite period of commodities which affect beef fat prices and which are results of the speculative fever, and in a modified sense of the approaching large corn crop and its probable effect upon values of all productions. Then again the quality of tallow is likely to improve from this along and this tends to some avoidance of current offerings. The only grades of tallow brought up close, even in consideration of the moderate production, are those suited to wants of manufacturers of compound lard; the range of prices for this class of stock may be said to be of a steady order. But grades that have to depend upon consumption of the soapmakers are accumulating and it looks as though there would be an ample supply of them by the time the soapmakers are forced to buy for their fall trade, despite the fact that the make of tallow is hardly enlarged, as the increased supplies of cattle are largely of grass fed. The city melters have been compelled to put latterly a good deal of their make in store and over the country it would appear that the melters are compelled to carry larger holdings than latterly on account of the generally dull markets. Business is awaited in the grades under edible by which values in a decided way can be made, although nominally prices stand everywhere much as they stood last week. The sale last week of city, hhds., was made at 6c., but on Wednesday of this week 100 hhds. were bought at 5½c., and city tierces is offered at 6½c. Afterward 150 tcs. were sold at 6½c. Most melters decline to sell city at its current price. Edible is quoted nominally. Country made varies less than the city made and there are some qualities of it, the high grades, that bring a distinctly strong price as wanted for edible purposes. Of this country made sales have been made of 275,000 lbs. at 6½c. to

6½c., as to quality and some nice lots for even more money.

The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, at which 1,250 casks were offered, and half sold.

The western markets have been easy on low grades, but steady otherwise and have shown sales of about 1,200 tcs., part at 6c., in tanks, for city renderers, tierces of which are quoted at 6½c., although it is hard to get a bid over 6c.; prime packers' quoted at 7¼c., nominal, yet bidding is under that.

The weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., will probably be made at 5½c. City could probably be bought further at 5½c., although other melters would decline to sell even at 6c. It must be understood that, notwithstanding the low prices for soap grades of tallow, that distinctly nice grades are very strong and bringing fancy prices; really prime would bring 6½c. up, in tierces, and there are some nice kettles lots selling as high as 7½c. to 7¾c.

OLEO OIL.—There appears to be an enormous consumption of butterine but its makers are buying the oil with a good deal of reserve and depending chiefly upon their accumulations because they feel uncertain over markets for raw materials when considering the incoming large grain crops. Rotterdam quotes 68 florins; New York quotes extra at 11¼c. per lb.; No. 2 at 10½c., and No. 3 at 8½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—After the large sales in the previous week, chiefly to one compound maker, and the consequent reduction in stock then, everything has been quiet. While the prices of the stearine are held up well, and it may be upon an arbitrary basis, the fact remains that when the compound makers are driven into the market they find supplies of that order, on the moderate production, that pressers have the advantage. No consuming source cares to buy except as urged by actual needs, indeed it is hard to see with the current low prices for the compounds, and the high cost of the stearine and cotton oil, where any advantage is had by the compound

makers. The consumption of the compounds is enormous right along but they are not taken up in large lots, but steadily as wanted, and most of their makers have sufficient of the stearine in hand for the trading. New York quotes 13½c. bid and 13¾c. asked, and Chicago 13¾c. bid and 14c. asked. A car lot sold at Chicago at 14c.

LARD STEARINE.—could not be sold over 12c., and is very slow as the refined lard business is without vitality. Not much of the stearine, however, on offer.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Prices ought to be settled by the close of the month, as a little new cotton oil is now appearing over the South.

GREASE.—There is a little movement in yellow, but otherwise decided slackness over trading and undetermined prices. The situation is a part of the dulness in tallow and the general distrust over values for all fat products. "A" white quoted at 7¼c.; "B" white at 7c.; bone at 5½c. to 6c.; house at 5½c. to 5¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—has come down about ½c. in price in order to make a few sales, as demands are very slack. The cost of grease would not give a profit for the stearine at its current prices. Sales of 140,000 lbs. at \$5.75 for yellow and \$7 for white.

LARD OIL.—Business is prostrated through the varying lard market. Attempts to sell at a low price have had little success. Early in the week it was said that 78c. would have been accepted for prime, although up to 81c. prevails as covering general views; yet prices are subject to change at any moment as the lard market fluctuates.

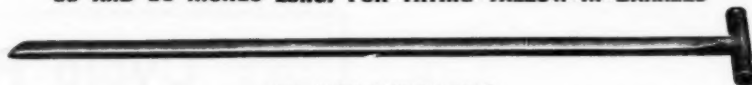
NEATFOOT OIL.—At Chicago neatfoot is quoted at 61c.; No. 1 do, at 51c., and these western lots at New York prices as follows, at 63c. for extra and 53c. for No. 1.

The city pressers of neatfoot quoted the winter commercial at 65c., and the standard grades as follows: Sales of crude at 72c.; 20 cold test at 90c., and 30 cold test at 80c. There is a very small supply of all grades.

CORN OIL.—has very irregular value, according as exporters will take a large or small lot. Trading is of a dragging order in the belief that as the season wears along a larger production will be had and values settle more to correspond with those other fats on the incoming large corn crop.

TALLOW TRIERS

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Strong Undertone and Better Prices—December Cotton Crop—Mills Unwilling Sellers—Very Cautious Demands—Waiting Markets.

The advices sent over the country through government and private channels of a materially injured cotton crop have caused a nervous feeling over cotton oil. Indeed, the government report on Wednesday was particularly alarming, as it made the crop condition only 64 per cent. against 81.9 per cent. in the previous month; 71.4, September, 1901, and 68.2 September, 1900. There is no question but that some portion of the cotton crop has been permanently injured in Texas; but we believe that the larger proportion of the growth there has been greatly benefited by the rains that have happened since the government collected its information, and that trade cyphering on the Texas yield may need a decided revision in the event of more favorable weather, and as tending to a larger outturn than had been counted upon by the general advices current this week. In Alabama and Georgia a good deal of damage has been done the plant that improved weather conditions may not benefit. It is conceded that it will be necessary, in every contingency, to pull down some of the high estimates made by the traders a few weeks since on the then growing crop reports. At the same time it is just as well to modify some of the excited views that are held concerning damage to the cotton crop.

It is, of course, very improbable that we are going to have a large cotton crop, yet there is a long time ahead for the possibilities of late planted and top crop cotton, as aside from benefit to be had by better weather conditions to near maturing growths and notwithstanding the temper of some of the traders in the excited conditions of the cotton market in claiming that rains in many sections now would only do more damage. It may be that the extent of the cotton crop

will offer some surprises if frost holds off to a late period.

When everything had a rosy look a few weeks since concerning the growth of cotton, and the temper of the cotton speculator was to talk a crop of large volume, indeed to an extent beyond any possibility of realization, the bearish side of cotton was overdone, since it is always with operators an extreme push one way or the other.

The speculator now finds an opening to swing his movements to the other extreme in the reported damaged cotton crop. In our opinion much more is made out of market conditions for the staple than is justified by crop developments.

It would appear that the cotton speculators who tag on to the leaders in their pushing for bullish prices forget the experiences of any previous year, as a new crop comes forward for investment. It should be recollected, for instance, that in last year the major portion of the cotton crop estimates were quite 1,200,000 bales out of the way, even those that had a long array of figures to back them, and as we claimed they were when put out. Indeed the "crop fever" was worse then than now. Even as late as last January when two-thirds of the cotton crop had been marketed, estimates appeared of the cotton crop of about 9,500,000 bales, and they had extensive circulation. The actual crop for the year just closed is, according to the report of the Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, 10,768,195 bales, and by that of Secretary Neester 10,680,680 bales, as follows:

"Receipts of cotton at all United States ports, 7,679,280 bales, against 7,666,452 bales last year; overland to northern mills and Canada, 1,103,953 bales, against 1,140,237; Southern consumption, 1,897,437 bales, against 1,576,733, making the total cotton crop for the year 1901-2 amount to 10,680,680 bales, against 10,383,422 last year. The total exports for the year were 6,763,071 bales, against 6,641,281 bales in the year before."

Moreover, these figures conform to the estimate made in The National Provisioner at the close of last October, in which we stated that the "cotton crop would be this last year from 10,500,000 bales to 10,750,000 bales," despite all the gloomy predictions then current. All through the winter months our estimate was put against the low crop figures of 9,500,000 bales then appearing from trade sources, and with a view of having a just under-

standing of the relation of the cotton crop to cottonseed and its productions, and the probability of supplies of the oil by reason of the abundance of seed and its prices. It would appear to us that estimates of a cotton crop that are not closer than 1,200,000 bales to the actual outturn are an absurdity so far as forming any basis for permanent reliance upon market conditions, and yet wild estimates are now being circulated.

In consideration of the experiences had last year with the various trade cotton crop estimates, it seems to us that it is better to wait a little longer before assuming, as some of the traders do, at this early period, that the cotton crop has been permanently damaged to the extent implied. It is too early in the season to make a cotton crop estimate of a positive order. Weather conditions may make a decided improvement in the plant or even modify the prospects. Even with the consideration of all the crop damage talk we are looking for a crop somewhat heavier than that of the year just closed, notwithstanding some of the estimates now going out of 9,500,000 bales.

But if the cotton crop should reach a larger volume than at present indicated it will undoubtedly all be needed on the yearly increased world's consumption. We, however, are interested in the extent of the cotton crop only as it bears upon the seed supply and its productions. We take a great deal of pains each year to get at the correct figures of the cotton crop, and at as early a period of the season as possible in order to make deductions concerning the seed and cotton oil prices and probable productions of the oil. Our figures concerning the cotton crop have been right for several years. In the previous cotton crop year our estimate was 10,250,000 to 10,500,000 bales and the outturn proved 10,480,000 bales; in the year before that, the season of the "famous private crop estimate of 11,000,000 bales," our estimate was 9,500,000 bales and the crop proved to be 9,480,000 bales. Therefore we have a right to reason upon the lines in our review. Such ideas as developed in our weekly reports of the cotton oil markets, through the several seasons were based, in part, upon our opinions of the cotton crop; they were borne out by developments, as the season's tradings wore along.

It may as well be said that the comments made in circulars and otherwise through last year upon the last year's crop estimate of the English expert seem now very absurd in view of the fact that the cotton crop has come out very close to the figures he announced in his latest crop statement.

If our opinion of the coming cotton crop being larger than generally supposed is right there should be a settling of seed prices to a

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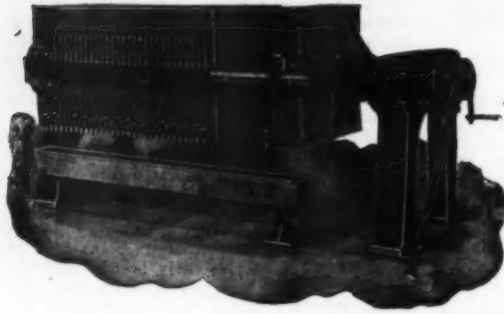
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comfortable working basis as against oil prices, unless there is temporarily some manipulation of them against the smaller mills. Just now there is a little uncertainty over seed prices. In Texas there have been sales of seed at \$13 per ton, in Alabama at \$15, and in North Carolina at \$12@13. Some fancy prices have been paid for seed at this early period by mills who had oil contracts to fill. There are not many mills as yet in operation and it might be possible that if the mills more generally opened in the near future that the prices of seed might be temporarily to their disadvantage considering the prices for the oil. Many of the new mills are not ready for work, a large number of them have yet to put in their machinery. Some of these new mills had contracted to sell oil, and their ahead sales are now forcing them in the market to buy the oil—or seed at strong prices. As the prices of oil have recovered latterly by reason of the reported cotton crop damage and the indisposition to sell the oil by the mills generally, the trading in the limited quantities of the oil they have sold has not been of a profitable order. But there is every reason to believe that there will be a market for a much larger oil production even than last year, if there should at length from easy seed prices and corresponding prices for the oil, and which seems probable as the season gets along, and that the mills generally will have a prosperous year after the usual disturbance to general commercial affairs with the early fall season. In our opinion the enormous corn crop will before the summer is over have more to do in fixing prices of cotton oil and other fats, however, that it may not work in a full degree that way this side of January. Materially larger hog supplies will begin to show in November; they are not, however, likely to be exceptionally liberal until the spring months, as the outcome of the large corn crop

and probable low prices for it would mean at length much cheaper priced hog and beef fats; therefore, there would be no reason to expect other than sinking values, in time, for the associated fats and which includes cotton oil, but which may not develop this side of January. In our opinion the corn crop is likely to be large enough to make up not only for the deficiency in it last year, but what would be considered, apart from that, an enormous supply; and that it will not be necessary to have two corn crops before values of products will be adjusted to a normal producing and consuming basis. If the corn crop is to reach this year 2,750,000,000 bushels and which is altogether probable, it would be 500,000,000 bushels greater than any crop before marketed. Some time in the coming year, therefore, there should be an enormous export and home consumption in everything in the food product line, not only because of the materially larger supplies, but because buyers in Europe and at home sources who have been checked a good deal through this last year over buying by reason of the high prices and short supplies, and are necessarily

holding smaller accumulations than ever before, will be anxious to resupply at the comparatively favorable prices.

But the near future of the cotton oil market, as well as for essentially all other fats, is likely to be influenced by the short supplies of the old crop and the manipulation that is likely to continue in corn and hog products. Besides the fright that may be thrown in the market by the cotton traders over cotton crop damage may retard trading in the cotton oil, since it is apt to make very unwilling sellers, while at the same time buyers are making a good deal of allowance for "scare news."

It is quite probable that the lard market will be a good deal upset for three or four

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weeks more, or until the October deal in it is over. It would seem as if the lard product could be held up, whatever changes may take place in it by manipulation, and because of the moderate stocks of it, the less than average receipts of hogs and on account of which the packers would not be particularly interested to get hogs cheaper or to bear the products for the purpose, while they will probably be more interested in holding up prices in order to sell the new crop options of it freely.

New crop cotton oil is being, even at this early period, offered from North Carolina, prompt shipment from the mills. On Tuesday of this week Texas was offering the new crop to New Orleans, prompt shipment.

The mills in the Southeast are asking 30c. for crude, in tanks, for October delivery; indeed they are practically declining to sell the September and October deliveries; but they have marketed about 40 tanks of November, December and January deliveries at 29c. It is said that Alabama has sold up to 32c. The Texas mills have sold 20 tanks crude, October and November, deliveries, at 28c.; and 10 tanks December delivery, at 27c., but at the close are firmer. New York is very dull but necessarily firmer on new crop, on the attitude of the mills. Export demand is at a pause by reason of the stronger holding. The old oil, as the season advances is getting down closer the new crop basis and is being sold only in small lots. Prime old yellow is at 40c. and good off yellow for October delivery was at 36@37c., but later 36½c. was bid and 37c. would have bought for November delivery at 35½c. bid and 36c. asked. There have been sales here of 100 bbls. prime yellow, first half September, at 30½c. and 100 bbls. do., September, at 30c., both lots for export.

Later.—Alabama has sold about 10 tanks crude, September delivery, at 31c.; 1 tank do., at a Southeast mill, September, at 31c. New York has sold 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, October delivery, at 37c.; 100 bbls. do., at 37½c., and 500 bbls. do., November delivery, at 37c.; also 100 bbls. old prime yellow, spot, at 39c., and 200 bbls. prime yellow, in New Orleans, September delivery, at 38c.

COTTONSEED NOTE

Frank M. Pratt, Decatur, Ill., will erect a cottonseed oil mill.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has stiffened considerably, especially for futures. The strong undertone which has been prevailing during the past three weeks is still more pronounced and although prices are not materially higher, offerings are smaller. It has been hard to buy oil, especially round lots and sellers are inclined to raise their prices. There is a fair business doing, especially for September, October, and the foreigners are showing more disposition to contract also for later deliveries, but orders are mostly on a small scale and the larger buyers have not yet entered the field. Should the market here remain firm, it is likely that the European buyers will make up their minds to buy more heavily, especially as the English cotton oil market has advanced sharply the past three days. The Government Cotton Report shows the crop to be in exceedingly poor condition and much poorer than generally anticipated and the same has influenced both the farmers and the mills, who are holding their produce for higher prices.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 30½c. asked, 38½c. bid; do., October, 37c. asked, 36½c. bid; do., November, 36½c. asked, 35½c. bid; do., December, 36½c. asked, 38c. bid; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 39½c. asked, 38c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 45c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45c.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 29c. to 32c., according to freight rate and time of shipment. New Orleans market for prime oil, 38½c. and for off-oil, 36c. Hull quotation, 25s. 9d. Peanut oil is steady at 6c.

COTTON CROP REPORT

The monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, issued at noon Wednesday, shows the average condition of cotton on Aug. 26 to have been 64, as compared with 81.9 on July 25, 71.4 on Aug. 24, 1901; 68.2 on Sept. 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of 73.7. The present unprecedentedly low average of condition, which is two-tenths of a point lower than the condition on Sept. 1, 1896, is due mainly to the reports from Texas and Alabama, in both of which States the prevailing conditions are nothing less than disastrous.

COTTONSEED EXPORTS

Following were the exports of cottonseed oil and oil cake and oil cake meal for July:

Cottonseed Oil.—July, 1901, 1,839,680 gals., value \$673,946; 1902, 1,876,842 gals., value \$824,252. For seven months, 1901, 30,789,340 gals., value \$10,236,351; 1902, 16,696,136 gals., value \$7,011,157.

Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal.—July, 1901, 60,750,447 lbs., value \$629,750; 1902, 34,110,008 lbs., value \$409,260. For seven months, 1901, 721,917,927 lbs., value \$7,450,180; 1902, 551,237,338 lbs., value \$6,589,410.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Market for oil quiet and very little trading. Mills holding for 30c. with 28½c. bid for September. Meal and cake \$19.75 to \$20.00 f. o. b. mill. Cotton seed moving slowly at \$12.00 to \$14.00 paid f. o. b. cars. Linters 2c. to 2½c. according to quality.

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A SAFE ADVISER

Long ago the National Provisioner stated that beef would remain high and unusually high for grass stuff. This statement has been verified to the fullest extent. Such a prediction was not a chance guess. It was, like all of the advance information given by this paper on the meat and provision situation, based upon a careful sounding and study of the livestock situation, which, after all, is the background of the meat supply. All of the talk and politics in creation will not breed or fatten an additional beef steer, nor will it affect the price of the stock available for slaughter. Butchers who remember these facts and take the tips given them will profit in the end. The National Provisioner advises its friends and it costs a lot to be able to do so properly.

HIGH MUTTON IN AUSTRALIA

Good Merino wethers in Brisbane, Australia, sold for \$4.92; ewes, \$4.68. Extra prime Crossbreds sold up to \$8.64 and \$9.36. Prime Crossbred ewes fetched \$5.16.

LAW MEANS DEAD OR ALIVE

In answer to the question to the District of Columbia Commissioners as to whether he would be permitted to expose live poultry for sale, a Washington dealer received the reply that "meat, fish or fowl means alive or dead." The following is the Board's full reply:

"The obvious occasion for this request is the omission, from the proviso in the police regulations respecting the display of meat, fish, fowl, game and poultry outside of stores, of any explicit indication that it applies to both living animals and the whole, or fragments, of their carcasses.

"Although this proviso was originally inspired by the complaint of a citizen against the once common practice of exposing in front of stores the dead bodies of animals and parts thereof for sale for food, its phraseology does not necessarily imply that it refers to dead animals alone.

"The words 'meat, fish and fowl' are frequently used as generic terms for dead and dressed animal food, but the words 'game and poultry' do not inherently imply a reference to those which are dead.

"If it was the intention of the Commissioners to include both dead and living animals in the regulations, it might be well to remove all doubt by amending the proviso so as to clearly express that intent."

Commissioner McFarland, in passing upon the paper, has indorsed the same as follows:

"My understanding of the regulation was that it should apply to live as well as dead animals exposed for sale, and I regard the phraseology of the regulation sufficiently explicit to convey that intent. I recommend that the applicant be informed that such is the construction put upon the regulation by the Commissioners."

THE SOFT SHELL CLAM'S TROUBLES

To the devotees of "clam chowder" the origin and growth of the soft shell clam may be interesting. We are told that the hard shell crab is the soft shell crab in a later stage of his life and development. The soft shell clam, however, does not change to the hard shell. He is a species by himself. While the "clam bake" claims the former, the latter is always "in the soup" or chowder. The lover of the clam should feel an interest in the following which one who has known this "chowder party" has written about him:

We have been told that "an oyster may be crossed in love," but until now nobody has attempted to penetrate the soul life of the retiring clam or the ornate but modest scallop.

The clam from time out of mind has been accepted as the exemplar of a calm and placid existence, but Professor Kellogg, of Williams College, who was engaged by the authorities of our university to produce the present work, presents him to us in an entirely new aspect. It seems that the clam is really restless and nervous and tinged with a gentle melancholy, incident doubtless to life on sequestered beaches and night musings under silent stars.

Mya, it appears, is the true name for what the vulgar call "soft shells" and under the caption "Life History of Mya, the Soft Shell Clam," the professor bewails our ignorance of the familiar animal and adds that "we are still without knowledge of the life histories of the hard clam and the scallop, though the present necessity seems to demand it." In the infant stage mya, the professor tells us, is "restless" and "apparently always desires to creep about." Again, he says, "very early the young clam manifests the digging instinct," and it seems that "even in its burrow the small clam exhibits a strange restlessness."

Judging from analogy it might be expected that with increasing age the restless, roaming "soft shell" would have less desire to wander from his own fireside, and this—thanks to the efforts of the regents of the university—we now know to be the fact, for Professor Kellogg positively assures us that "as the clam becomes larger this wandering habit manifests itself less frequently." Perhaps some premonitory fantasy of "calling shapes and beck'ning shadows dire"—some vague vision of a huge funeral pyre surrounded with fiercely hungry fat men in shirt waists—paralyzes his energies. The professor, however, does not tell us about this; he merely states the fact.

The hard clam, or little neck, scientifically known as "venus mercenaria" is still a mystery. Professor Kellogg says: "While we have described at some length the habits of Mya and outlined a plan for its artificial culture, the life history of Venus is almost entirely unknown. There is evidently great need for such knowledge at present." In like manner, unfortunately, he is obliged to add that "very little can be said of the life history of Pecten"—the scallop. The professor, however, thinks that "Venus can probably be cultivated as well as the oyster," and hopes the State may wisely provide for the development of clam and scallop culture.

The expression "placid as a clam" cannot be applied to the long neck chowder variety, for his early life has been turbulent. This hunted mollusk has had its vicissitudes. "As happy as a clam" is, really, a simile from the life of the little neck clam. His quieter life was undisturbed until the restaurant man set up the cry and hunt for "little necks."

A SAUSAGE SEASON

They have a "sausage season" at Cumberland, Md. It opens about this time. The Marylanders now expect a lot of local smoked sausage, pudding and fresh pork.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Hume Bros., of Austin, Tex., have sued the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company on a claim of \$12,890.34 for stock furnished.

In regard to the reported sale of the Brighton, Mass., abattoir to Swift & Company, E. C. Swift says: "There is not the smallest particle of truth in the story. We have not negotiated for the property, nor are we likely to do so."

The only real "trust" is the butcher trust. The butcher trusts the "deadbeat." Then he sits down and thinks it over carefully afterwards.

Victor Andre, owner of the big Washington Market at Atlantic City, has gone away and his plucky wife is holding the market trade and trying to pay the deserting man's debts. The other "woman in the case" has her sympathy. Mrs. Andre has everyone's sympathy. Thus ends a 12-cart market business of a year's standing.

Some of the New Castle, Pa., butchers are being hauled up for selling meat that is too old. The farmers fetch it in when it can hardly be saved.

The Health Committee of the New Britain, Conn., Council has recommended that the Bologna factory there be declared a nuisance.

S. B. Morse has resigned from the staff of Armour & Co. to accept the superintendency of the Western Packing Company's plant at Denver, Colo.

The Williams Pork packing plant, at St. John, N. B., is one of the biggest there. It covers 18,000 square feet of floor space.

The Humane Society of Colorado keeps its weather eye on the sports of the butchers out there. They do not relish skinning contests.

George S. Allen and his son are establishing a pork slaughtering plant at Media, Pa. They will make sausage and scrapple.

The Ottawa, Can., butchers have established a \$100,000 abattoir there, which they say will prove to be profitable.

WEIGHING BEEF WITH THE MIND

The old system of sizing up the weight of beef by walking around the animal knowingly and guessing at his bulk has generally died out in this country because farmers have got wise and packers buy by weight on the scales. In the rural districts of England, however, the old custom of "sizing up" cattle still prevails. The mental weighers have the sizing down to such accuracy that at the recent Tiverton Agricultural Show 27 farmers in a competitive weight guessing contest made a remarkable record. Fifteen of them in sizing the weight of a big steer came within 2 lbs. of it, six each within ½ lb. of his correct weight and six more guessed his weight to the ounce.

TANNING AN ELEPHANT'S SKIN.

It takes, usually, four years to tan an elephant's hide. It is nearly an inch thick when tanned and contains 150 lbs. of leather. An elephant, "Princess Rita," died in Toronto, Can., recently and some enterprising tanner there is trying to tan the animal's skin by a hurry process and hopes to have it out by September or in time to make Christmas purses for the ladies. It's being tanned head, trunk, tail and all. Considering that elephant skin purses are worth from \$30 to \$50 for good ones they become expensive money bags. Only the outside is used, as the inside is only fit for cork or some such thing. A tanned elephant trunk would be a princely luxury.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Burlington (Ia.) Butchers' Association took its friends out to Madison Park, of that city, on Thursday and gave them a genuine, old time barbecue.

The retail butchers and grocers of Covington, Ky., have recently formed an association and say that Sunday opening is not a necessity for the poor. The association is called the Commonsense Butchers' and Grocers' Association. G. H. Geisen is its president and George Schild, secretary.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of St. Joseph, Mo., are handling the entertainment of the ex-Confederates at the Confederate re-union in that city. Such a move is unusual.

The Meriden (Conn.) Retail Butchers' Association so appreciated the parade of the firemen at their recent barbecue that they presented each fire-house with a box of cigars to fire up a bit under the nose. Gov. Keeler honored the marketmen with his presence. When it was over, he said: "We've had a fine outing." Over 5,000 people were fed at the barbecue. Hanover Park was in every sense a pleasure grounds that day. The greased pig had the most fun.

The Denver (Colo.) Retail Butchers' Association will hold its annual barbecue and picnic at Manhattan Beach on September 14. The prize will be given to the butcher contestant in the beef-killing event who kills his animal the quickest. The Humane Society will not interfere with the killing contest.

The Ohio State Retail Butchers' Association met in convention on Monday. There were 100 delegates present.

The Columbus (O.) Retail Butchers' Association decided to dispense with the killing contest at the annual barbecue last week. The sanguinary spectacle was offensive to most of the marketmen, who are meat sellers and not beef stickers.

The Utica (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Association has decided to reorganize. The butcher workmen have to be reckoned with next spring on the shorter hour question.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Bridgeport, Conn., now has 104 members, having taken in ten new members. The charter was closed Thursday of last week.

A NEW FLIM-FLAM.

They have a new flim-flam over at Scranton, Pa. The victim is asked to cash a \$20 bill. He gets the change. Then he manages to get hold of the original bill, to see if it is genuine, doubles his small order, and while the lady is filling it he quietly slips out with the whole lot—bill and change. Look out!

THIS MULE DINED ON CHICKENS

Down at Mangum, N. C., there is a "tarheel" who has a mule with a poultry appetite. The modest man who gives it away does so in an affidavit under oath for fear that no one will believe him. This is his statement:

"This is to certify that F. O. Landis owns a mule which I work as his tenant; that yesterday the mule ate fifteen chickens, and that the mule has been eating chickens for fifteen years to my knowledge.

"I intended to tell you about the thing, and I knew you would think I was a lair unless I had the affidavit," Mr. Landis explained. "I, myself, saw the mule eating chickens. He is a good mule, willing to work and has no bad habits, but the one strong passion of his life is for chickens. He will just reach out and grab any size chicken, bite it to death and swallow it."

All of the "coons" about there feel a sort of moral clearance of their characters, as some "traced meetin'" and camp meetings were also consumers of chickens. All the chicken-stealing sins are now piled on the mule.

NEW SHOPS.

H. E. Thorndike and Chris S. Pickering will open a market and provision store at Leominster, Mass.

William Amos, of Portage, will soon open a meat market at Bowling Green, O.

G. J. Sutter is the proprietor of the new delicatessen store at 407 Franklin street, Schenectady, N. Y.

A meat market is shortly to be opened on "Ocean View," near Island Park, Portsmouth, Mass.

Charles E. Harris has opened a meat market in the County Savings Bank Building, Oswego, N. Y.

John Dickerson occupies the new meat market just opened at Islip, N. Y.

Barnett Andrew opened a meat market last week at Monterey, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

H. M. Marshall has bought James H. Fry's poultry market business at Milford, N. H. Joseph Edwards has sold his market business at Hartford, Conn.

Emmet Berrus and Fred Lockwood have bought Quinn & Son's market at Minnetto, N. Y.

Charles Gorham now owns the Washington, Ia., east side market.

Henry Widdebrook closed his meat market at Portsmouth, O.

George Kline has purchased Francis Wall's butcher shop at Hoytsville, O.

Smith Pidcock has bought George Smith's meat market at Ithaca, N. Y.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Thomas W. Coulter is suing Tucker & Coulter at Hamilton, O., for a dissolution of partnership.

George W. Whitney, the butcher at 2,716 West North avenue, Baltimore, Md., has applied for the benefit of the bankruptcy act.

A \$40,000 fire at Trinidad, Col., destroyed the North Side meat market.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Jeremiah Huttenlock, the Philadelphia, Pa., butcher, who refused last week to let the doctors amputate his finger, died from blood poisoning. He was knocked down and trampled upon by a bull about ten days ago. Then the finger was maimed.

Joseph S. Sharkey, the well known East Lockport, N. Y., meat dealer, died at home, 289 Market street, of that city, a few days ago.

John C. Stowell, the prominent provision merchant of Ithaca, N. Y., died there last week. He founded the firm of J. C. Stowell & Son.

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—J. W. Olson, Little Rock; meat market; renewed chattel mortgage, \$800.

CALIFORNIA.—Louis B. Milton, Oakland. But. petition in bankruptcy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A. H. Gaddis, Washington; provisions; sold out to J. R. Bailey.

ILLINOIS.—Mrs. Augusta Rueter, Chicago; meats, etc.; sold out.—Samuel C. Pennington, Chicago; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage (on fixtures), \$265.

MAINE.—Edward M. Dysart, Bangor; provisions; chattel mortgage (horses), \$100.—Oscar A. Fickett, Bangor; provisions; sold R. E., \$325.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Arthur G. Newton, Cambridge; provisions; discontinued.—Atkinson & McLeod, Everett; provisions; succeeded by E. Atkinson.—Frederick A. Patterson, Everett; fish; discontinued.—Bibeau & Masse, Holyoke; meats, etc.; dissolved.—Joseph T. Baldwin, New Bedford; provisions; sold out under mortgage and business discontinued.—John J. Anglin, Peabody; provisions; assigned.—John F. Magee, Taunton; provisions, etc.; assigned.—James B. Hooker, Waltham; fish; discontinued.—Gallo Filomena, Boston; provisions; wife of Salvatore; filed certificate, etc.—John F. Maguire, Boston; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—Jas. A. Newtown, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$250.—Joseph A. Letendre, Fall River; provisions, etc.; attached and keeper in charge.—Susan Maxwell, Lynn; provisions; bill of sale.

MICHIGAN.—Fred M. Dreher, Detroit; meats, etc.; succeeded by Conrad Miller.

MISSOURI.—Gertrude M. Maurer, St. Louis, meats; bill of sale.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A. A. Jenkins, South Merrimack; provisions; succeeded by John Pont Briand.—F. H. Gage & Co., Penacook; provisions, etc.; Thomas Reed et ux., R. E., etc., mortgage, \$700.

NEW YORK STATE.—Geo. W. Clark, Middletown; butcher; estate of W. W. Clark; a son now conducts business in own name.

OHIO.—W. E. Apple, Cygnet; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$2,500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Bump & Johnson, Kinzua; meats; succeeded by H. R. Johnson.—Kerr & Reigelman, Sharpville; meats; dissolved; now Auchter & Reigelman.—Peter Capone, Roseto; meat market; R. E. mortgage, \$800.

TEXAS.—W. G. Huggins, Waco; meats; chattel mortgage, \$105 (on fixtures).

VIRGINIA.—F. A. Church, Alexandria; provisions, etc.; disposing of his stock to discontinue business.

WISCONSIN.—Wm. Graesser, Milwaukee; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$1,083.



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\$1,000.00

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle first three days this week 46,745, as compared with 41,540 the same period last week, showing an increase of 5,225. Total receipts for the month of August, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901 show a decrease of 46,731 and the average weight of cattle was 70 pounds per head lighter than a year ago. Official receipts Monday were 18,457, including about 5,000 westerns. The market was uneven; choice natives sold strong to 10c. higher on steers good enough to sell from \$7.50 @ \$8.00—the latter price being the top of the market. Shippers and exporters bought rather freely, but the dressed beef grades met with indifferent demand. Sales included prime 1,400@1,500 lbs. steers at \$8.50@8.00 and choice 1,250@1,400 lbs. at \$8.00@8.40. Good to choice cattle largely \$7.75@8.40 and medium to good \$6.00@7.50; common to medium, \$5.00@6.00, and inferior killers down to \$4.10 for the light scrubby kinds. Grass cattle from the western ranges sold actively at steady to strong prices. Tops \$6.00 for prime steers weighing 1,300@1,350 lbs. Sales included 116 head averaging 1,330 lbs. at \$5.50; 209 head 1,195 lbs. at \$4.85; 16 steers averaging 1,381 lbs. at \$5.50; 327 steers 1,158 lbs. at \$4.05; 45 steers 1,175 lbs. at \$4.00 and 46 steers 1,296 lbs. at \$4.80 with common 1,250 lbs. steers as low as \$3.85. The latter kinds going principally to the feeders. Native butchers' stock opened active and strong, but closed weak. A few strictly fancy heifers selling around \$6.00, but only a very small proportion good enough to bring over \$5.00 per cwt. Bulk of the good kinds \$4.00@4.50; fair, \$3.50@4.00. Stockers and feeders in liberal supply. Market lower. Receipts Tuesday, 10,308, being an exceptionally heavy supply for Tuesday, but more than half of the arrivals were Westerns and Texans. Native cattle ruled dull and weak; Western rangers 25c. @ 50c. lower; Texas cattle 10@15c. lower. Top Texans \$4.10 for 290 head averaging 943 lbs. Native butchers' stock opened strong but closed weak. Estimated receipts to-day, 18,000, including 8,000 Westerns. Market was dull and weak. Butchers' stock 25c. lower. The supply at the western markets is heavy and a still lower range of prices is expected.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs first three days this week 54,754, being about 3,700 less than the same period a week ago. The range in prices of hogs is widening, with a decidedly lower tendency for the rough heavy packing grades. Monday's market opened active and stronger for choice mixed and shipping grades, but the common grades closed decidedly weak. On Tuesday, the market opened 10c. higher with tops for selected heavy at \$7.95. After the shippers had filled their orders the market again weakened and closed with the early advance lost. Receipts to-day 23,000. Market 1@15c. lower. A few selected hogs sold early up to \$7.85, but after the shippers had completed their purchases, packers determined to buy their hogs at a sharp reduction, claiming that hogs are entirely too high compared with the prevailing prices for provisions. There is a decidedly weak undertone in the hog market, particularly on the packing grades and it is the general impression in the trade that values will recede to a lower level. Heavy packing hogs sold at the close largely from \$7.20@7.40 and several thousand remain unsold in the pens.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep to-day 22,000. After the very bad close yesterday when several thousand sheep that arrived here late were left unsold, it was almost impossible to sell anything but choice stuff. Medium lambs sold at \$4.00@4.50 sorted. A few fancy lambs selling up to \$5.00@5.75, but with a very heavy sort and had to be prime to bring the price. Ewes selling at about steady prices for the choice kinds—\$3.50@3.75. We

look for liberal receipts of sheep balance of this month and do not think present prices will be maintained and advise letting the light, medium lambs at home for they cannot be sold at satisfactory prices on the market at the present time.

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were sixty-three thousand eight hundred; last week seventy-one thousand three hundred; same week last year sixty thousand seven hundred. The week has been marked by general improvement all along the line. Beef cattle twenty-five cents higher, very few corn cattle coming. Range and Southern cattle twenty to thirty cents higher. Lighter receipts prove beneficial to market. Stockers and feeders slightly higher with freer movement and more buyers. Top cattle for week 7.35, Southern 4.25, rangers 5.75, feeders, 5.40, veal calves 5.85.

Hog receipts this week were twenty-two thousand four hundred; last week eighteen thousand seven hundred; same week last year thirty-seven thousand eight hundred. Scarcity continues and prices hold up well; packers refuse to compete eagerly for few hogs coming, as high prices cannot bring more hogs. Very little change from a week ago. Top 7.75, one dollar and thirty cents higher than a year ago. Conditions point to moderate decline in near future.

Sheep receipts this week were thirty-five thousand four hundred; last week forty-one thousand nine hundred; same week last year twenty thousand five hundred. Continued heavy receipts well taken care of, market practically unchanged; top lambs 5.35; Utah wethers 3.55, Idaho wethers 3.40. Country demand not so urgent but still much in evidence; enough so to benefit killing prices and market was a broad and what might be termed a good one.

Hides unchanged. Green salted eight and one-half; uncured one cent less; glue stock four cents; sheep pelts, green, forty to seventy-five; horse hides, three dollars.

Packers purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	12,540	4,649	5,485
Fowler	383	1,929	307
Schwarzschild ...	3,475	3,136	1,511
Swift	8,065	7,507	7,612
Cudahy	5,412	4,346	806
Ruddy	750	73	480

OMAHA

CATTLE.—Receipts this week have been the heaviest in nearly two years, and Monday's run of 11,071 head makes a new record, while the total receipts for the month, 96,000 head, were the heaviest on record for the month of August. The few corn-fed cattle that have arrived have found a ready sale at strong prices. Offerings, however, have been almost entirely made up of Western rangers. Packers have all been good buyers, but feeders have taken the big bulk of the cattle. As compared with ten days ago, grass beefs are from 40@50c. lower. Choice heavy grades would sell around \$6, but most of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,250-lb. cattle are selling around \$4.50@5.50. Heavy feeders are the best sellers, and prices have remained strong all week, while the market has gone off somewhat on the commoner light and medium weight grades. Cows and heifers are selling substantially the same as a week ago, the demand from all sources being active and supplies not at all excessive. The business in stockers and feeders has been the heaviest of the year, and the August movement the largest on record for that month.

HOGS.—The market has been decidedly uneven this week, and advances and declines have been on a liberal scale. Supplies, however,

have fallen away short of a week ago or a year ago, and, owing largely to this circumstance, there has been a net advance during the week of nearly 25c. In addition to the usual vigorous demand from local packers there has been liberal buying for shipping account, and the supplies as a rule have been well cleaned up from day to day. Medium and butcher weight, 225 to 275 lbs., have the preference and command a slight premium now, but the range of prices continues comparatively narrow. Prices have been practically on a par with Chicago, and Iowa is furnishing about 40 per cent of the receipts.

SHEEP.—This has been a record-breaking week in sheep, and Tuesday's run of 95 loads, 25,644 head, has never been exceeded. Owing to an exceptionally vigorous demand for feeders, the general trade has been active and the heavy receipts cleaned up well every day. Both muttons and feeders have sold at just about steady prices all week, and feeder lambs have ruled firm, while the market has gone off fully half a dollar on fat lambs. The main feature of the trade has been the unprecedented demand for feeder stock of all kinds.

ST. JOSEPH

Two cattle records were broken last week. Receipts on Monday reached 4,529, against 4,310 July 22, 1901, and previous largest supplies for one day. For the week receipts were 15,502, as compared with 15,307 the last week in September last, the former banner week's arrivals. Good to choice were relatively scarce, and prices held fully steady, but medium natives and Westerns, which formed the big part of the offerings, sold at a decline of 25c. to 35c. The general cow and heifer market held steady, with natives in light quota and Westerns the rule. Not only were the receipts of stockers and feeders the heaviest in the history of the yards, but the shipments were the largest, they aggregating 7,600 head. Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas continue to contribute freely. Outside of the common and medium kinds, which sold 10c. to 15c. lower, all offerings sold steady.

Quarantine arrivals were liberal, with steers of fair to good quality, making up a heavy proportion of the receipts. The trade was active and the demand strong, and prices advanced 10c. to 15c. Cows and heifers were in fair quota, with the market active and prices ruling on a good, steady basis. Calves sold readily at an advance of 25c.

Under a sharp reduction in marketing of hogs and a better upturn to the provision markets, prices made good gains last week, with packers eager for the offerings at the improved range of values. A heavy proportion of the arrivals ran to rough packing sows, with finished barrows in light supply, which made the average weight the heaviest but the quality the poorest for some time of late.

Arrivals in the sheep department reached fairly good numbers, with Western lambs and sheep greatly in the majority, although natives were in increased supply with the last few weeks. The week closed with lambs selling steady, wethers and yearlings 10@25c. higher, but ewes 15@25c. lower.

ST. LOUIS

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Ruel Company.

Receipts in round numbers, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, Aug. 30, 1902, were as follows:

Receipts.—Cattle, 26,400; hogs, 18,900; sheep, 13,400.

CATTLE.—Receipts in the native division amounted to less than last week. Best corn-fed grades, such as brought \$8 and over, closed fully steady with last week, while medium classes, those that brought \$6.50 to \$7.50, advanced 15 to 25c. on account of light offerings of this kind. Top for the week was \$7.40, which was obtained for 18 head of

1,146 lb. steers. Best cows and heifers were in good strong demand and sold some better. Canners and cutters showed no change. Veal calves held steady; top for week \$7.25. The run of stockers and feeders was good; those of the best quality met with a good demand, and sold steady; medium classes were a shade lower. Quarantine receipts were also some lighter for the week, notwithstanding that Tuesday's run broke all records, over 11,000 cattle arriving. Steers and cows ruled steady to strong all week. Steers closed 15c. to 20c. higher, the biggest advance being on the light steers, while cows closed 10c. to 15c. higher. Bulls closed practically the same as last week. A liberal supply of calves was on sale; heavy calves are now fully \$2.50 per head lower than the high time; medium calves are \$1.50 to \$2.00 lower; light calves, weighing from 120 to 160 lbs., are a shade lower. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.35 to \$4.25, bulk \$3.25 to \$4.00; cows and heifers \$2.00 to \$4.00, bulk \$2.50 to \$3.10; stags and oxen \$2.40 to \$3.25; bulls \$2.25 to \$2.60; calves \$3.00 to \$10.75 per head, bulk \$8.00 to \$9.50.

HOGS.—Receipts the fore part of the week were light and prices advanced rapidly the first three days, until a gain of 40c. had been made over last week's close. The later part of the week, however, prices again went off, and the market finally closed about 20c. higher than last Saturday. The week's top reached \$7.95, which price was paid both Tuesday and Wednesday. We quote following values: Butchers and prime heavies \$7.50 to \$7.60; light mixed \$7.35 to \$7.60; heavy pigs \$7.00 to \$7.25; light pigs \$6.00 to \$7.00; rough heavies \$6.50 to \$7.25.

SHEEP.—Although receipts were only moderate, an easier feeling prevailed on both sheep and lambs. The offerings, however, were only fair, and anything choice was very scarce. A good clearance was made at the close of the week at the following values: Best lambs \$5.25 to \$5.75; best sheep \$3.50 to \$4.00; best bucks \$2.25 to \$2.50; stock sheep \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co.	8,433	4,201	3,432
Swift & Co.	6,496	5,520	7,045
St. Louis Drd Beef Co.	2,624	2,267	769
Armour & Co.	1,867		
Mo. Dressed Beef Co.	243		

CATTLE.—Under heavy receipts, the market rules some lower than last week on both native and quarantine cattle.

HOGS.—Arrivals light, and prices have advanced about 15c. so far this week.

SHEEP.—Values rule some lower.

IMPORTANT ABOUT GAME LAWS

(Continued from page 16.)

exceptions, Louisiana and Texas prohibit export of all game except a few birds, while Arkansas, Missouri, Montana and Wyoming either prohibit export of certain species or practically cut off export trade in game by means of other restrictions. Eastern dealers in ordering or receiving such game from these States encourage direct violations of local laws, and may render themselves liable to the penalties provided for violating the Federal law.

Alaska Game.

Under the Act of June 7, 1902, the shipment from Alaska of any hides or carcasses of deer, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goats, or parts thereof, or any wild birds, or parts thereof, is prohibited at all times. Trophies, specimens for scientific purposes and live game may, however, be shipped under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture.

For Propagation.

Some States prohibit shipment of dead game, but allow shipments of live game to be used for propagation. Such permits are State permits solely.

For Private Use.

Those States which issue non-resident hunting licenses permit sportsmen to carry a limited amount of game out of the State for private use only. In some cases this game must be tagged, carried openly and accompanied by the owner.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
705 Great Northern Building.

Live Stock Receipts and Shipments

Chicago Stock Yard movement of live stock, to-day's figures estimated:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Aug. 27....	17,079	1,713	23,340	28,787
Thursday, Aug. 28....	8,472	1,000	24,735	28,033
Friday, Aug. 29....	2,277	629	18,808	4,514
Saturday, Aug. 30....	400	326	7,531	1,571
Monday, Sept. 1....	18,457	535	18,114	13,415
Tuesday, Sept. 2....	10,368	2,149	13,640	21,279
Wednesday, Sept. 3....	18,000	1,400	23,000	22,000

Week thus far.....	46,705	4,084	54,754	56,694
Same time last week....	41,540	3,151	58,521	74,402
Cor. time 1901.....	55,953	2,803	74,796	80,310
Total last week.....	52,086	5,193	100,075	108,410
Previous week.....	67,907	6,912	115,745	104,981
Cor. week 1901.....	60,493	3,672	124,501	82,091
Cor. week 1901.....	49,631	1,925	139,509	92,047

Shipments—				
Wednesday, Aug. 27....	4,002	1	3,947	3,011
Thursday, Aug. 28....	2,806	102	4,050	6,126
Friday, Aug. 29....	2,806	108	4,203	4,399
Saturday, Aug. 30....	476		717	1,810
Monday, Sept. 1....	3,635		3,604	2,022
Tuesday, Sept. 2....	3,215	43	554	904
Wednesday, Sept. 3....	5,000	100	4,500	2,500

Week thus far.....	11,900	143	8,858	5,510
Same time last week....	11,500	93	12,732	9,733
Cor. time 1901.....	16,092	123	19,046	16,978
Total last week.....	18,547	363	21,711	22,208
Previous week.....	25,140	784	24,520	19,217
Cor. week 1901.....	20,500	701	27,727	14,984
Cor. week 1900.....	19,146	200	20,856	32,916

RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	\$8.25@8.85
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	7.75@8.60
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	7.00@7.75
Plain to common beef steers.	6.50@7.40
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.40@5.50
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50@5.40
Fair to medium feeders.	4.00@4.40
Plain to fair light stockers.	3.00@3.00
Bulls, good to choice.	4.50@5.25
Bulls, common to medium.	2.75@3.25
Good fat cows and heifers.	4.00@5.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	2.75@3.50
Common to good culling cows.	2.00@2.50
Veal calves, common to fancy.	6.00@7.25
Corn fed Western steers.	6.50@8.00
Grass Western steers.	3.80@6.25
Fed Texas steers.	5.00@5.75
Grass Texas steers.	3.00@4.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	2.50@3.50

RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.	\$7.60@7.85
Selected medium and heavy butchers.	7.50@7.80
Good to choice heavy packing.	7.20@7.50
Fair to good heavy packing.	7.00@7.75
Good to choice heavy mixed.	7.50@7.75
Good to choice light mixed.	7.40@7.70
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.	7.40@7.60
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	3.00@6.50
Rough, stags and throw-outs.	2.50@6.00

RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	\$3.75@4.50
Good to choice native wethers.	3.00@4.00
Medium to choice mixed natives.	3.25@3.50
Good to prime Western muttons.	3.50@3.80
Fair to choice fat ewes.	3.40@3.75
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	2.50@3.80
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.	1.50@2.50
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	3.50@4.00
Lambs, poor to fair.	3.50@4.50
Lambs, good to fancy.	5.00@6.00

PACKERS' PURCHASES LAST WEEK.

Ending Saturday, August 30, 1902.	
Armour & Co.	27,900
Anglo-American	7,200
Boyd & Lunham	3,200
Continental Packing Company	3,300
T. J. Lipton & Co.	2,000
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,100
Nelson Morris & Co.	7,100
Swift & Company	20,400
S. & S.	4,700
City butchers.	12,300
Total	93,800

General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Mallory Commission Co.

HOGS.—During the past month the hog market has been subjected to sharp and violent fluctuations, some weeks selling up 50@75c. and the next week down that much, producing a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Under such conditions the profits to the country shipper is either very large or his losses are equally heavy, and fortunate the one that can strike the market right and avoid the pitfalls and "soft" spots.

The packers are as much at sea in regard to the situation as any one else, for at times they are free buyers when the market is strong and advancing, while they refuse to buy them at other times at a lower range of

prices. It seems to be their settled policy, however, to get along with just as few hogs as they possibly can and buy only enough to supply the fresh meat trade.

The quality of the offerings is very indifferent, and good prices are often paid for hogs that would otherwise be classed with the packing grades. The receipts this week have been very light and the market the first two days of the week advanced 10@20c., but toward the close on Tuesday the buyers seemed to experience a change of heart, stopped buying, leaving 7,000 hogs unsold. To-day (Wednesday) the receipts were again very light, but the market was very weak and all of Monday and Tuesday's advance has been lost, closing dull with a good many hogs still unsold. It seems that it should be a hard matter to break the market under such light receipts and a strong provision market, but merely illustrates the confusion that prevails generally now on both the buying and selling side of the market.

The receipts for the next 60 days, in our opinion are bound to continue light, and if the demand for fresh meat holds up to the present standard, we believe the market should be well maintained; but as noted above considerable uncertainty and confusion is prevalent, and until the market becomes more settled one way or the other we believe it wise for all classes of operators to proceed with caution. The heavy packing hogs are badly neglected and considerable difficulty was experienced in disposing of the heavy loins.

Good to choice packing hogs to-day sold at 7.20@7.40; good mixed hogs, 7.50@7.70; choice medium and heavy shipping, 7.65@7.80; rough packing, 7.00@7.25.

CATTLE.—The large supplies of common to fair Westerns and the inferior quality natives was more than the trade this week could handle at the prices, and the market for the general run of cattle declined 15 to 25c. per hundred. The choice corn-fed stock continues to meet with ready sale, for there are but few of that kind offered. The feed lots all through the corn-belt are being rapidly filled for winter feeding, and as the large corn crop becomes more assured the stocking up process will assume large proportions, and we would not be surprised to see the better quality stockers and feeders sell at stronger price later on.

The range men, however, are beginning to grumble, for while a few choice fancy steers are selling at prices that are highly satisfactory, all other grades have declined severely and cause great disappointment. The range cattle must all be taken care of before the advent of cold weather, and therefore we cannot expect much, if any, reduction in the receipts for some time to come.

The same conditions pertains in the market for natives as outlined above in the range cattle. That is to say, the few top beefs are bringing a good premium, but the general run comes in competition with the Westerns, and there is a spread in values of from 4.00 to 5.00 per hundred between the price of common stock and the price of fancy grades. The grassy cattle of poor quality are selling around 4.00 per hundred while \$0 has been frequently paid for the choice, fancy steers, with the medium kinds selling anywhere between these two extremes.

Well finished natives, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., may be quoted from 7.50 to 8.50. Stockers and feeders this week are selling 10 to 20c. lower, while the general run of cow stock, including those from the Northwest are anywhere from 25 to 40c. lower than one week ago. The demand from the country for stockers and feeders does not seem to take the number that the good condition of the grass and other roughness would seem to warrant.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs has been very heavy this week and most of the lambs have declined 25c. per hundred, while feeding lambs have sold 10@15c. higher than the closing prices of last week. Owing to the large amount of feed in the country the farmers seem determined to feed sheep and lambs even at the high prices. This also applies to feeding sheep, which are selling within 25c. per hundred of the price of the fat stock. The supply of sheep has been

Chicago Provision Market Prices

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct	10.50	10.55	10.50	10.50
Jan	8.50	8.32½	8.27½	8.27½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.25
Jan	7.77½	7.82½	7.77½	7.80

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	17.00	17.00	16.80	16.80
Jan	14.82½	14.95	14.87½	14.87½

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	9.70	9.75	9.70	9.72½
Jan	8.27½	8.35	8.27½	8.32½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	9.85	9.85	9.70	9.77½
Jan	7.77½	7.82½	7.77½	7.77½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	17.00	17.07½	16.90	16.92½
Jan	14.82½	14.95	14.87½	14.87½

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	9.75	9.75	9.62½	9.67½
Jan	8.32½	8.32½	8.32½	8.32½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	9.77½	9.82½	9.77½	9.80
Jan	7.80	7.82½	7.77½	7.80

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	17.00	17.05	16.85	16.87½
Jan	14.92½	14.92½	14.85	14.90

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	9.67½	9.82½	9.67½	9.77½
Jan	8.37½	8.42½	8.37½	8.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	9.85	9.90	9.82½	9.90
Jan	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.87½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	16.95	17.00	16.90	16.92½
Jan	14.92½	15.05	14.92½	15.00

moderate, prices just about the same as the close of last week. The best western lambs are selling from 5.00@5.50; natives, 5.50@6.00; best western wethers, 3.75@4.00, and best western ewes, 3.50@3.60.

COCOA HULLS AS A STOCK FOOD

BY WILLIAM A. FREAR.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has recently received for examination a sample of cocoa hulls offered for sale as a cattle food. This is the first appearance of this material in the Pennsylvania cattle-food markets that has come to the station's attention. The husk makes up 12 to 20 per cent. of the entire bean, of which the United States imports over 40,000,000 lbs. annually. These hulls are used to a considerable extent in preparing coatings of cheap confectionery, and for making a cheap drink. Their use as a cattle food has been little studied. The sample received had a chocolate brown color and the cocoa odor and flavor. It contained about 13.5 per cent. of protein, 3.5 per cent. of fat, 15.5 per cent. of fiber, and 51 per cent. of nitrogen-free extract. The protein sometimes exceeds this amount. Weigmann found it to be composed, to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent., of true albuminoids, though caffeine and theobromin, the alkaloids of the bean, are also present. The fat is quite digestible; Maercker found the protein digestible to the extent of 35 to 50 per cent., much less than in ordinary grains; the nitrogen-free extract is probably far less valuable than that of our starchy seeds. Albert fed cocoa hull to steers, in quantities increasing from 1 to 20 pounds, and found they soon were fond of it and that its feeding value was intermediate between that of meadow hay and wheat bran. It promises to be a desirable addition to our list of commercial feeding-stuffs, though not of sufficiently high grade to warrant its purchase at a price.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.75
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox. tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox. tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	2.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid		Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....		\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$15.50
Plate beef.....	13.00
Extra mess beef.....	11.00
Prime mess beef.....	12.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	13
Reg. clogs.....	10½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	13½
Skinned hams.....	13½
Shoulders.....	10½
Picnics.....	9½
Breakfast bacon.....	16½

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	10 @10½
Hocks.....	@ 6
Dry salt spare ribs.....	@ 3½
Pork tenderloins.....	16½ @17
Pork loins.....	@ 11
Spare ribs.....	5½ @ 6
Trippings.....	@ 8
Boston butts.....	9½ @10
Cheek meat.....	5 @ 5½
Leaf lard.....	10 @10½
Skinned shoulders.....	@ 9½

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1, Natural color.....	11½ @12½
No. 2, Natural color.....	13½ @14½
No. 3, Natural color.....	15½ @17½
No. 4, Natural color.....	16½ @18½
F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.	
No. 1, Natural color.....	11 @12
No. 2, Natural color.....	14 @15
No. 3, Natural color.....	14½ @16
No. 4, Natural color.....	15½ @ 7

CURING MATERIALS

Refined salt peter.....	4¼ @ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ @11½
Borax.....	7½ @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	@ 3½
White clarified.....	@ 4½
Plantation granulated.....	@ 4½
Yellow clarified.....	@ 4½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	5.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.20

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.07½ @ \$1.10
Barrels.....	@ 90c.

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	@55
Beef bungs, each.....	@11½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	@45
Hog bungs, exports.....	@ 9½
Medium, each.....	@ 4½
Small, each.....	@ 4½
Casings, per bundle.....	@62½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.25
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.10
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	1.80
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.10 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	1.95 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 6 and 35% ton.....	20.00
Unground raw bone, per ton.....	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$35.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	24.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	50.00
Round thin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	45.00
Round thin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg., ton.....	55.00
Flat shin Bones, 40 lbs. avg. ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg. ton.....	85.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	10½
Prime steam.....	@ ..
Neutral.....	11½ @ ¾
Compound.....	@ 8c.

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@14
Lard.....	11 @11
Tallow.....	8 @ 8½
Grease, W.....	6¼ @ 6½
Grease, B.....	—
Grease, Y.....	5¼ @ ¾

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained.....	76c.
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	—
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	50c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	48c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11½ @11¼
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	11¼c.
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	—
Tallow Oil.....	—

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	7½ @7¾
No. 2.....	4½ @5½
Edible.....	8 @8¼
City renderers.....	@6½

GREASES.

Brown.....	4½ @ 4¾
Yellow.....	4½ @ 5
White, A.....	6½ @ 7
White, B.....	6 @ 6¼
Bone.....	5½ @ 5

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4½c.
Bone.....	1c.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10c.
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	.00c. each

PROVISION LETTERS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lacerus & Co.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

We quote to-day's market as follows:—
Green hams, 10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 10½c; do., 12 to 14 lbs., average, nominally, 10½c @10½c; do., 14 to 16 lbs., average, nominally, 10½c @10½c; do., 18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally, 10½c; green picnics, 5 to 6 lbs., average, nominally, 7½c; do., 6 to 8 lbs., average, nominally, 7½c; do., 8 to 10 lbs., average, nominally, 7½c; green skinned hams, 16 to 18 lbs., average, nominally 10½c @11c; do., 18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally, 10½c @11c.

BIG CONTRACT FOR PIPE COVERINGS

The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., of Lockland, O., has secured an order from the Manhattan Elevated Railway Co., of New York, for its 85 per cent. carbonate of magnesia coverings, amounting to about \$25,000. This contract was the cause of strong competition between several concerns, and exhaustive tests were made before the contract was let.

OLEO. AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo. market this week is but a repetition of what it was last week, hardly any business done in the European markets in this article, and the same applies to neutral lard, but the prospects for the cotton and corn crops are considerably less favorable at this time of writing than they have been for some weeks past, and this causes a stronger cotton oil market.

NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 1.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Clvs.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,553	1,001	38,212	5,004	
Sixtieth St.	2,900	147	6,018	7,741	
Fortieth St.					11,569
West Sh. R. R.	3,003	41	461		
Lehigh Valley	2,409				3,122
Balt. & Ohio	208		2,503		
Scattering	690		81	60	
Totals	11,583	188	7,700	45,977	19,709
Totals last week	10,284	183	7,138	43,776	16,992

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO SEPT. 1.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic	2,240		
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Bovie	2,277		
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Lucania	1,900		
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic	2,300		
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Bovie	410		
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Minnehaha	335		
Schwartz & Suls, Sa. Bovie	405		
Schwartz & Suls, Sa. Minnehaha	335		
Schwartz & Suls, Sa. Philadelphia	1,200		
W. A. Sherman, Sa. Consuelo	100		
Curran & Kentgan, Sa. Terrence	300		
Miscellaneous, Sa. Pretoria	102	50	120
D. G. Culver, Sa. Antilla	6		
Totals exports	1,995	50	11,700
Total exports last week	2,277	105	13,900
Baltimore exports this week	1,406	1,500	6,092
Phila. exports this week	699	880	
Portland exports this week	1,175	1,400	700
Newport News exports this week	290		
Montreal exports this week	1,625	924	
To London	1,917	924	3,392
To Liverpool	3,932	3,780	13,780
To Glasgow	1,031		
To Hull	100		
To Manchester	300		
To Southampton			1,200
To Bermuda and West Indies	110	50	120
Totals to all ports	7,390	4,754	18,492
Totals to all ports last week	8,318	2,565	21,804

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$8.00 @ \$8.65
Medium to fair native steers	5.00 @ 5.05
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00 @ 4.90
Oxen and stags	2.50 @ 5.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.50 @ 6.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.90 @ 4.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live real calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.	@ \$8.50
Live real calves, good to prime, 1b. 100 lbs.	@ \$8.25
Butter milks	3.25 @ 4.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	@ \$7.90
Hogs, medium	@ \$7.90
Hogs, light to medium	@ \$7.90
Pigs	@ \$8.00
Roughs	6.90 @ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.	@ \$6.00
Lambs, good to choice	@ \$5.50
Lambs, common to fair	@ \$5.00
Sheep, selected	@ \$4.40
Sheep, medium to good	@ \$3.50
Sheep, culls	@ \$2.50

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
Choice native, light	11 1/2 @ 12
Common to fair, native	8 @ 10

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	11 @ 11 1/2
Choice native, light	10 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Native, do. to fair	9 @ 10
Choice Western, heavy	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, light	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair, Texan	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair heifers	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair cows	5 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 @ 6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	@ \$13
Veals, good to choice	@ \$12 1/2
Buttermilks, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 8
Grassers, per lb.	6 @ 7
Calves, country dressed, prime	@ \$11
Calves, country dressed, common to good	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Calves country dressed, buttermilks	8 @ 8 1/2
Calves, country dressed, grassers	6 @ 7

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	@ \$10 1/2
Hogs, heavy	@ \$9 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	9 1/2 @ 10
Hogs, 100 lbs.	@ \$10 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ \$10 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice	@ \$10
Spring lambs, good	@ \$9
Spring lambs, common to fair	7 @ 8

Spring lambs, culls	@ \$7
Sheep, choice	@ \$7
Sheep, medium to good	@ \$6 1/2
Sheep, culls	5 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, Spring, dry picked, fancy, per lb.	22 @ 23
Turkeys, Spring, dry pld, av. grades, per lb.	18 @ 20
Turkeys, West'n, old hens, average best	@ 13
Turkeys, West'n, old toms, average best	@ 15
Turkeys, poor to fair	8 @ 12
Chickens, Phila., large, fancy	18 @ 20
Chickens, Phila., mixed sizes	15 @ 16
Chickens, Penn., fancy, per lb.	@ 15
Chickens, Penn., fair to good	12 @ 14
Chickens, West'n, dry pld, fancy	14 @ 14 1/2
Chickens, West'n, dry pld, average best	13 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy	@ 14
Other Western, scalded, average best	@ 13 1/2
Western, ordinary	11 @ 13
Fowls, West'n, dry pld, av. best	13 @ 13 1/2
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. best	@ 13
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. best	12 1/2 @ 13
Fowls, Southwestern	@ 13
Fowls, Western, poor to fair	11 @ 12
Old Roosters, per lb.	@ 9
Spring Ducklings, East'n & L. I., per lb.	16 @ 16 1/2
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.	@ 15
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.	@ 2.25
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	@ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.25 @ 2.25

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, West'n, large, per lb.	@ 14
Spring chickens, small, Southern and Southwestern, per lb.	13 1/2 @ 14
Fowls, per lb.	@ 13
Roosters, old, per lb.	@ 12
Turkeys, per lb.	11 @ 12
Ducks, average Western, per pair	60 @ 75
Ducks, Southern & South'n, per pair	40 @ 50
Geese, Western, per pair	@ 1.25
Geese, av. South'n & South'n, per pair	75 @ 90
Pigeons, live, per pair	20 @ 25

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy	14 @ 14 1/4
California hams, smoked, light	10 1/2 @ 11
California hams, smoked, heavy	10 @ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 14
Dried beef cuts	@ 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	18 @ 19
Smoked shoulders	10 1/2 @ 11
Pickled bellies, light	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy	11 1/2 @ 12
Fresh pork loins, Western	13 @ 14 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	14 1/2 @ 15

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qual.	\$250 @ 260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongues	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20c to 30c a lb.
Lambs' fries	7c to 8c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	3 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	8
Shop bones, per cwt.	50

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats	10/	15/	12
Oil cake	7/	7/	12
Bacon	10/	15/	12
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	12
Cheese	15/	25/	2 M
Butter	20/	20/	2 M
Tallow	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl.	1/8	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer berth terms. Sept. 1/0. Cork for orders,

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	@ \$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen	@ 4.25
X sheep, per dozen	@ 3.02 1/2
Blind Rib sheep	@ 3.50
Sheep, ribby	@ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	@ 4.37 1/2
X lambs, per dozen	@ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs	@ .75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44

Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 22
lugs, Amer. in tea. or bbls.	per lb. F.O.B. 42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb. F. O. S.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 3
Beef, hams, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12 1/2
Beef, hams, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	87
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	69
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 @ 12
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5 1/2 @ 6
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22 1/2	23 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	3 1/2	4
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Crystals	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Powdered	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1	16
1X moulding	15
1X	14 1/2
1 1/2	14
1 1/4	13
1 1/2	12
1 1/4	11
1 1/2	10
1 1/4	9
2	8

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	.18
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.25
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .90
Branded skins	piece .80

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00 @ \$20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.50 @ 23.50
Nitrate of soda	1.85 @ 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50 @ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.35 @ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.45 @ 2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	20.00 @ 20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	17.00 @ 17.50
Tankage, 7 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	15.00 @ 15.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	14.00 @ 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate	26.00 @ 27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	14.00 @ 15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.40 @ 2.42 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.95 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.90 @ 3.00
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90 @ 4.00
The same dried	4.25 @ 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	\$8.95 @ \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (48 @ 40 per cent., less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 45 per cent.)	1.09 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.08 @ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	.39 @ .40

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, September 5—Closing.—Beef strong; extra India mess 107s. 6d. Pork firm; prime mess Western 83s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 57s. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 59s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 61s.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, 59s.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 58s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 58s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 63s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs. firm, 51s. Lard steady; prime Western in tierces, 51s. 9d.; American refined in pails, 52s. 9d. Butter nominal. Cheese quiet; American finest white, 47s.; American finest colored, 48s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 27s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 33s. 9d. Rosin Common steady, 4s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6½d. Linseed oil, dull, 31s. 6d.

LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 10.67.
City Steam, 10.00@10.25.
Compound, 7.75@8.00.
Refined, Continent, 10.80.
Refined, South America, tcs, 11.75.
Refined, South America, kegs, 13.00.

HOG MARKETS, SEPT. 5.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 11,000; average, 10@20c. higher; \$6.95@7.90.

INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 3,500; strong; \$6.90@7.80.

KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 4,000; strong; \$7.45@7.65.

OMAHA—Receipts, 4,500; 10@15c. higher; \$7.35@7.60.

CLEVELAND—Receipts, 5 cars; higher; \$7.50@7.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 20 cars; fairly act-

A MODERN LONDON RETAIL MARKET

An English butcher, now residing in the United States, says that all of London's retail markets are not retail "meat dens." In token of which he writes the following interesting letter:

"I will endeavor to describe in brief the last market I worked in while in London.

"The floor was fancy Italian store work, fancy patterns; walls Dutch tiles from floor to ceiling, brackets of polished steel set in the walls permanently and kept polished; shelves marble topped, two inches thick; one counter cross front of shop and one running lengthways, composed of heavy two-inch marble throughout to the floor, the only woodwork being the frame inside. The office had three beveled plate-glass windows for cash, a heavy frosted plate glass in the door, and three rows of stained glass above, and was built of rose wood polished throughout. We had hot and cold water under the counter, a fully-equipped laboratory in the basement for the men, and dressing room; electric lights and gas also. The name of the firm was cut in the marble and gold painted. Track from shop to slaughter house, which was situated at back of building.

"They (the authorities) issue a license to slaughter, and have very strict rules. Nothing is allowed in the place but the actual tools, which have to be scrubbed and scoured and hung on the walls when not in use. No clothes are allowed to hang therein. No chickens or rabbits and the like allowed on the premises. Would not wash a bucket in the building. Walls are cemented six feet high, white-washed the balance. Steer and sheep pens are whitewashed weekly, all holes in floor to be kept cemented up and drained well. The offal was taken away every night in receptacles made of heavy trimmed iron. There was not the least sign of a smell around to indicate a slaughterhouse, only when the killing was in progress.

"This is a fair description of numerous meat markets in London in the west end.

"I have never been lucky enough to travel in Germany, but have met lots of Germans in this United States of America, of which I am a citizen, 'happy to say.' I will remark, without any prejudice, that as a class their (the Germans) markets are none too clean in this country, allowing some exceptions; this is my experience.

"I believe in fairness to all, give the devil his just dues and show no partiality to anybody.

"I am a subscriber to your valuable paper, and would not care to be without it."

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